THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 9th August 1954.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Boundary dispute between Madras and Andhra States.

* 1167 *Q.*—SRI K. VINAYAKAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any reply from the Government of India regarding the settlement of boundaries between Madras and Andhra States with special reference to Chittoor district;

(*b*) the decisions arrived at at the informal conference convened by the Hon. the Chief Minister on this question on 2nd February 1954;

(*c*) the steps which the Government propose to take to solve this boundary problem;

(*d*) whether any representation was made by the Government to the Central Government after the informal conference referred to above;

(*e*) if so, with what result;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have invited the Governments of Madras, Andhra and Mysore to participate in a conference to solve the boundary disputes among the States; and

(*g*) if so, when this conference will be held and where?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) to (*g*) The whole matter is still under consideration. It will not be in the public interest to give detailed answers to the various parts of the hon. Member's question. The Government of India have sent a reply to the communication sent by this Government early in February last. They have offered to arrange for a Conference in Delhi if the State Governments of Madras, Andhra and Mysore so desire, in order to facilitate an early decision. As far as this State is concerned, the disputed areas are all in Chittoor district and in Sulurpet taluk of Nellore district. It has been pointed out to the Government of India that the village-wise language figures according to the 1951 Census should be collected in respect of the above areas and that the re-sorting of Census slips for this purpose should be taken up urgently. It has also been pointed out to them that this Government will formulate their claims

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regarding the areas to be transferred to this State and also their views on the demand for a fresh language enumeration, after the results of the re-sorting have been made available."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, may I know whether any representation was made by the Members in the informal conference convened on the 2nd February 1954 about taking a fresh census in the disputed areas or about holding a referendum to decide the future of these areas? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, some representations were made but all these things can be taken into consideration only after we know the results of the re-sorting."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" ஸார், ‘ மூன்று ராஜ்ய சார்க்காருடைய மகாநாடு நடத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்தாற் கலநது கொள்ளத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம் ’ என்று மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் எழுதி இருக்கிறதா ? அது சம்பந்தமாக இநத அரசாங்கத்தின் அபிப்பிராயம் என்ன ? ஆந்திர சர்க்காரோடு ஒரு மகாநாடு நடத்தி இந்தப் பிரச்னையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு நம்ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the first thing we have to do is to re-sort the figures with reference to the 1951 Census. Then alone we will know the exact areas to which we have a claim. If we meet after this re-sorting, it will be possible either to come to a decision or consider whether it will be necessary to appoint a Boundary Commission."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, is it a fact that the Hon. Sri T. Prakasam, Chief Minister of the Andhra State, is refusing to co-operate with the Madras Government and to take part in the informal conference which was decided to be held at Delhi? Is it also a fact that he alleges that the Chief Minister of Madras, the Hon. Sri K. Kamaraj Nadar, does not claim these areas whereas only a few individuals are agitating for it for their own political purposes? Will the State Government make their policy very clear about these statements? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the policy of the Government has already been made clear and I would request the hon. Member not to take too seriously the various statements made on various occasions by the leaders of Andhra."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Sir, it has been the demand and agitation of people in certain parts of the Chittoor district that those areas should form part of the Madras State. Meanwhile, the Andhra Government are busy with the establishment of the Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupathi and are constructing pucka buildings. Will this Government take this into consideration and make proper representations to the Central Government so as to avoid all complications in the future? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, as far as Tirupathi is concerned, I want to make it clear that we have no case so far as the population figures are concerned."

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Sri C. KANDASAMY :—" பிப்ரவரி 2-ம் தேதியன்று நடத்தப்பட்ட மகாநாட்டுக்கு யார் யார் அழைக்கப்பட்டார்கள் ? எந்த அடிப்படையில் அழைக்கப்பட்டார்கள் ? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, it was mainly a conference of Ministers and persons who were very much interested in this question were also invited."

Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, do the records in the possession of the Government speak to the fact that some of these areas now in dispute once belonged to Tamilnad and were subsequently attached to Chittoor district for administrative purposes and may I also know whether this fact was brought to the notice of the Government of India? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, we are not conducting a historical research to find out which portion belonged to which area in former days. We are now concerned with the linguistic distribution of States and on this basis, we want to claim certain areas."

Sri V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, whatever may be the dispute between the Tamils and the Andhras regarding the respective areas, it seems that we have lost Tirupathi now. Will this Government exert their influence and make use of their pull with the Central Government to get Tiruttani and the surrounding parts at least for Tamilnad because it is an undisputed area? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, only after the re-sorting of the Census figures, it will be known to what portions we are entitled to."

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—" சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் தொடர்ந்தாற் போல் இருக்கும் கிராமங்கள் சென்சஸ் கணக்கின்பிரகாரம் தமிழ் பாஷை பேசும் பிரதேசமாக இருந்தால் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தை தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதானே சென்னை அரசாங்கத்தின் கொள்கை ? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has correctly stated the position. There is a dispute with reference to the figures taken according to the Census. This will have to be considered only after the re-sorting is done."

Sri R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Is it not a fact that the Hon. Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, the Deputy Chief Minister of the Andhra State, recently made a statement that this boundary question could be settled very easily without much trouble and the interference of others? If the Andhra leaders and the Hon. the Chief Minister of Madras can sit together at a Round Table Conference, a solution can be found out. Therefore, Sir, is it not possible to settle this matter by negotiation and without outside interference? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, there is no question of any outside interference in this matter. The only question for the Madras Government or even for the Andhra Government is that we should know the facts and figures for the purpose of laying claims to certain areas and this work of re-sorting is now going on. After this, we will be able to know whether it will be possible to come to a settlement and, if it is not possible, we can ask for a Boundary Commission which will go into the entire question."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—" சித்தூரில் தமிழ் பேசும் பகுதிகளை தமிழ் நாட்டுடன் சேர்ப்பதற்கு நடத்தப்படும் கிளர்ச்சியில் சேர்ந்திருக்கும் தலைவர்களுக்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் ஆதரவு கொடுக்குமா அல்லது போராட்டவீரர்களை அடக்குவதற்கு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, in my view there is absolutely no necessity for any agitation or *kilarchi*. What we are doing under the Constitution will be more than enough for getting the areas to which we are entitled."

11-10 a.m. SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Pending the decision of a Boundary Commission or an informal discussion between the two concerned Chief Ministers, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that in those disputed areas, all the Tamil institutions have been closed by an order of the Andhra Government? I can quote one example. One Tamil Teachers' Training School at Proddathurpet in Tiruttani taluk had been closed by an order issued by the Andhra Government. Will the Government of Madras take up this issue with the Andhra Government and request them to maintain the *status quo* and thus see that the cultural aspirations of the Tamilians in those areas are protected till the boundary question is finally settled? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Culture cannot be effaced by whatever action taken within a day or even within a year by the Andhra Government. This matter will be settled very soon so much so it is not necessary to get agitated over the action taken by the Andhra Government."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know whether our Government have sent any concrete and definite proposals with regard to this matter to the Central Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have already answered the question with regard to what we have represented to the Central Government. The actual work of re-sorting is going on now and everything else will depend upon that."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் பிரச்னையானது வெகுகாலமாக நீடித்துவருவதன் காரணமாக இரண்டு பக்கத்திலும் மனக்கசப்பும், அமைதிக்குப் பங்கமும் ஏற்படுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் இருப்பதால் இதில் துரிதமானதொரு முடிவைக் காண இந்தச் சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This re-sorting is being done expeditiously and everything else depends on that. Without that, we cannot lay claim to any territory."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்து ஒரு வருட காலம் ஆகிறது. ஆகியும் கூட இன்னும் இந்த re-sorting-ஆக எத்தனை காலம் பிடிக்கும், எப்பொழுது ஆரம்பமாயிற்று என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The work was commenced a month or six weeks ago and it will take about three months to finish."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, no definite answer has been given to my question. I do not mind even putting the question in Tamil."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I did not object to the hon. Member putting the question in Tamil."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, I want a definite answer to my question which was put seriously on the floor of this House. Is the Hon. Minister for Education aware of the fact that all Tamil schools in the disputed areas in Chittoor district have been closed by an order issued by the Director of Public Instruction of the Andhra State encouraged by the Andhra Ministry? I will quote one instance. The Tamil Teachers' Training School managed by a private management at Proddathurpet had been closed recently, four days back. Pending a final decision by a Boundary Commission or by negotiation, will the Hon. Minister take up the issue with the Government of the Andhra State and request them to maintain the *status quo*, namely, to re-start the school and re-admit all the Tamil students and thus see that the Tamil interests are maintained and that no breach of peace occurs?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There is no use of getting excited over this matter. I am prepared to take up the issue with the Andhra Government. But I am not quite sure about the result. We need not be unnecessarily alarmed about the matter. Whatever area we are entitled to get we are bound to get it within this year and whatever change is necessary, we will be able to do after we get that territory."

SRI C. KANDASAMY :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, எற்கெனவே நான் கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது இந்தப் பிரச்னையில் அக்கரையுள்ளவர்கள் அழைக்கப்பட்டார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த எல்லாக் கட்சித் தலைவர்களையும் அழைத்திருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்காதா, அப்படி என் அழைக்கவில்லையென்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We invited only the 'Ellai Thalapathi' (hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam)—though we did not recognize him as such—as he was taking a very keen interest in the matter and as we thought that he would represent the extreme point of view. Therefore, it was considered not necessary to consider the other views."

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" The Hon. Minister for Education in his answer to the question put by hon. Member Sri C. Kandasamy used one word which I was not able to understand. Probably that word is the most important word of the answer. I am not in a position to understand the meaning of that word. As it involves the policy of the Government I request the Hon. Speaker to ask the Hon. Minister to give the meaning of the word in English."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The word is ' Ellai Thalapathi '."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Have our Government made any specific recommendations to the Central Government asking them to include within the residuary State of Madras areas like Tiruttani? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have not made any recommendation with reference to the actual area to be included in our State. We have stated that we are entitled to every contiguous area in which there is a Tamil majority population (Sri P. Ramamurthi : ' On village basis ') taken on village basis and that may be decided only after re-sorting census figures."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have already given fifteen minutes for this question and I will now pass on to the next question."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I move, Sir, that in view of the importance of the subject the Hon. Speaker may allot a half-hour debate. . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have already allowed another half-hour debate and that has not taken place yet. I have no objection in this case also but I cannot fix the time and the date for the debate."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" If the Hon. Speaker allowed two more supplementary questions on this question . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have already said that I have no objection to allow a half-hour debate. The hon. Member cannot bargain with the Chair."

Stay-in-strike in the Commonwealth Tile Factory at Codacal, South Malabar.

* 1168 *Q*.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a stay-in-strike is going on in the Commonwealth Tile Factory at Codacal, South Malabar, since 1st May 1954;

(*b*) whether on account of the tension prevailing at the place a police force has been posted there; and

(*c*) whether any conciliation is being attempted by the Labour Officer, Malabar; and if so, with what result?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) The management of the Commonwealth Tile Factory, Codacal, closed down the factory on 30th April 1954 after giving due notice to the workers on 31st March 1954. Certain workers stayed on in the factory even after the factory had been closed by the management. The stay-in-strike has however been withdrawn on the advice tendered by the Minister for Agriculture.

" (b) Since the workers have no right to stay in the premises of the factory after its closure it might have been thought necessary to place Police force to prevent any untoward incidents.

" (c) Yes. But no settlement was reached in the conciliation."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that after the closing of the Codacal Tile Factory, the Commonwealth Management have enlarged their tile factory at Feroke and are employing more workers in that factory so as to deprive the workers of the Codacal Factory of their trade union rights and living? If this is a fact, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to refer this dispute to adjudication to decide whether the closure of the Codacal Tile Factory by the Commonwealth Management was *bona fide* or *mala fide*? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not have any information about this question. But I would request the hon. Member to meet me some time and discuss it with me so that I can see what further action I can take."

*Appointment to the post of tutor-*cum*-warden in the Government Nandanar Institutions, Chidambaram.*

* 1169 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is provision for the post of tutor-*cum*-warden to the Government Nandanar Institutions, Chidambaram; and

(b) whether this post has been ever filled up?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The post of tutor-*cum*-warden sanctioned in May 1952 for the Boys' hostel could not be filled till 11th July 1953 mainly due to paucity of qualified candidates. The services of qualified persons could not be secured by advertisement. The Education Department could not spare the services of a suitable person. Two persons selected expressed their inability to join the appointment. The post was therefore filled by a temporary hand who also resigned subsequently. Another temporary candidate was appointed to the post on 12th September 1953. Steps have been taken to select a suitable person from the Education Department for appointment to the post of a regular basis."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that persons who were appointed as tutor-*cum*-warden were forced to resign immediately after their appointment or some time afterwards, and if it is so, whether the Government have examined the reasons for their resignations? If persons appointed as tutor-*cum*-warden have not so far joined, will the Government come forward to examine immediately what their grievances are and take suitable action?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" We will examine the question."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" I am really surprised that no candidate is forthcoming for the post in these days of unemployment. Will the Government be pleased to give a higher remuneration or more advantageous terms so that the post can be filled up?"

11-20 a.m. THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Government propose to fill it up within the course of a month."

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—" நியமனம் செய்யப்பட்ட இரண்டு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் ராஜீநாமா செய்துவிட்டதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்பதைச் சொல்லுவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" They wanted to better their prospects by getting better appointments."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" What are the qualifications fixed for the post?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" B.A., L.T."

Introduction of B.C.G. vaccination in Malabar.

* 1170 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations have been received urging the introduction of B.C.G. vaccination in Malabar;

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken in that behalf; and

(*c*) the areas in the Madras State where B.C.G. vaccination is now being conducted?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) The Government have already called for necessary proposals for the introduction of the campaign in Malabar. Early introduction of the scheme is expected.

" (*c*) At present B.C.G. vaccination is being conducted in Madras City only. Extension of the campaign into certain municipalities is under the active consideration of the Government."

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MR. SPEAKER.—" A similar question came up before the House two days ago."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In view of the intensity and high incidence of tuberculosis in Malabar, may I request the Hon. the Minister for Health to expedite it and see to it that B.C.G. vaccination is introduced forthwith particularly because the sanatorium there is hardly adequate to meet the needs of the situation? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Malabar is proposed to be included and it will come under the scheme."

Indo-Ceylon Agreement on the citizenship rights of Ceylon nationals of Indian origin.

* 1171 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the agreement reached between the Government of India and Ceylon Government touching the citizenship rights of Ceylon nationals of Indian origin;

(b) whether the State Government have communicated their opinion to the Centre regarding this matter; and

(c) whether the Government were consulted before the agreement was entered into?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) & (c) This Government were not consulted before the agreement was reached and there was therefore no question of this Government communicating their opinion to the Government of India."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is more a Central than a State Subject."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" In view of the daily worsening conditions of Ceylon nationals of Indian origin due to the unsympathetic attitude of the Ceylon Government and their failure to implement the agreement in the spirit in which it was entered into and inasmuch as the repercussions mainly affect the State, will the Government impress on the Government of India the necessity of maintaining continuous liaison and consultation with this Government at every stage in dealing with this problem? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have made that point clear to the Government of India and now we are being kept informed and we are also being consulted in the matter."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" What measures Government propose to take to rehabilitate the persons returning from Ceylon who are of Indian origin? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This is quite a different question. It does not arise out of the main question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member give notice of a separate question."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" In view of the fact that in Ceylon those Indians who will be declared as ' stateless persons ' would be repatriated to India, may I know whether the Government of Madras have received any information from the Government of India regarding the arrangements that should be made in case there is any repatriation? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not think there will be repatriation of ' stateless persons '. Only Indian nationals will be repatriated."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—" இந்தச் சபையில் இலங்கை-இந்தியர் பிரச்னையைக் குறித்து விவாதம் நடந்தது. அந்த விவாதத்தின் நகல் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டதா ? அப்படி அனுப்பப்பட்டிருந்தால் அதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து ஏதாவது பதில் கிடைத்திருக்கிறதா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. It was sent and in pursuance of that we are now being consulted and we are being kept informed at every stage."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" The Hon. Minister said that the Centre did not consult this Government before the Indo-Ceylon agreement was entered into. Did this Government convey to the Central Government their feelings in this matter because there was no prior consultation? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have made representations to the Central Government and in pursuance of that I told the hon. Member that we are now being kept informed and are being consulted in the matter."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" சமீபத்தில் தாற்காலீக அனுமதிச் சீட்டுகள் காலாவதி ஆனதால், சில ஆயிரம் இந்தியப் பிரஜைகள் இந்தியாவுக்கு வருவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறதே, அதைப்பற்றி இந்தியா சர்க்கார் நம்முடைய சர்க்காருக்கு ஏதாவது தெரியப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்களா ? அப்படி அவர்கள் தெரியப்படுத்தியிருந்தால், அவர்களை இங்கு வரவேற்பதற்கோ அல்லது Rehabilitate பண்ணுவதற்கோ சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள் ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. We have been informed about it and the matter is under consideration of Government."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In view of the fact that the bulk of the Indian community in Ceylon belongs to South India and in view of the fact that the Indian High Commissioner's attitude in Ceylon is most unsympathetic so far as Indian nationals

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in Ceylon are concerned, will this Government urge the Central Government that there might be replacement of the present High Commissioner by a person from South India?"

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I do not think the presumption is correct."

Sri M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—"இலங்கையில் தாற்காலிக அனுமதிச் சீட்டுகளுடன் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஏராளமான கடைச்சிப்பந்திகளும், வீட்டு வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய சிப்பந்திகளும் வெளியேறக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். அதற்கு என்ன ஏற்பாடுகளைச் சர்க்கார் செய்யப்போகிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அறிவிப்பார்களா ?"

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"That position has not arisen at all and if it is likely to arise, we are likely to know it beforehand. Then we will make all necessary arrangements."

Sri S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—"The Hon. Minister said that the Central Government are now under correspondence with our Government. If it is so, may I know why a copy of the agreement reached between the Ceylon Government and the Union Government has not been communicated to this Government still?"

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"After all, all the provisions are now well known to everybody and I do not think it is necessary to get a copy of it."

Sri R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—"During the debate we had at the last session regarding the Ceylon problem, several points were raised by hon. Members and one of the points raised was that the present High Commissioner in Ceylon was not doing effective work and he should be recalled by the Central Government. May I know whether this Government have received any reply from the Central Government regarding that point?"

Mr. SPEAKER :—"The main question is about citizenship. The hon. Member wants to know what had taken place after the debate on the 'Ceylon Problem' held sometime ago. The High Commissioner is involved in the hon. Member's present question. I shall pass on to the next question. It is outside the main question."

Closure of the Talikulam Branch of the Rajah Beedi Factory, South Malabar.

* 1172 *Q.*—Sri K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Rajah Beedi Company of Talikulam in Ponnani taluk, South Malabar, was locked out on 13th February 1954, when there was a conciliation pending before the Labour Officer; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government propose to take in the matter with reference to section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) The Talikulam Branch was closed on 13th February 1954, but there was no conciliation pending before the Labour Officer at the time, and as such there was no contravention of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

* 1173 *Q.*—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Talikulam Branch of the Rajah Beedi Factory, South Malabar, was closed on 13th February 1954, when there was a conciliation pending before the Labour Officer;

(*b*) whether lay-off wages or compensation dut to workers as per Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act has been paid to the workers; and

(*c*) if not, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) The factory was closed on 13th February 1954. But there was no conciliation pending before the Labour Officer at the time.

" (*b*) No.

" (*c*) The Labour Officer has advised the Union leaders to file claim petitions for recovery of gratuity and notice pay."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" The Hon. Minister giving the information said that there was no conciliation pending. Actually a conciliation was fixed for 11th February and the management refused to attend the conciliation proceedings. Again another conciliation was put on another date in March and then again the management refused to attend the proceedings. So the information given by the Government, I beg to submit through you, Mr. Speaker, is wrong. Will the Government, therefore, enquire into the matter and see that proper proceedings are taken in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I may tell the hon. Member that there would be no conciliation unless conciliation starts. That was my answer. According to the report I have with me, the union labour leader told the Labour Officer on 1st April 1954 that inasmuch as there was no prospect of this branch being re-opened, they would be satisfied if the company paid the workers of Talikulam Branch one month's wages and the gratuity as per the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act. Retrenchment of persons and other matters were, therefore, not included in the reference for adjudication but only the payment of bonus for 1952–53. Since the Rajah Company declined to pay gratuity and notice pay to the workers of its branch at Talikulam, the Labour Officer has asked the union leaders to file claim petitions for recovery of gratuity and notice pay."

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SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Because the present enactment does not provide for compulsion of management or other party to appear before conciliation officers and that is why many of these managements are truculent and refractory when disputes are sent for conciliation proceedings, will the Government pass some legislation by which conciliation could be more successfully and effectively effected by more coercive pressure being made available at the hands of the labour officer by which he can compel the management to attend the conciliation proceedings and talk it over the table whether they agree to it or not? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I am glad that the hon. Member being himself a lawyer appreciates the position. I would also put it to him to make a specific proposal so that I may examine it in consultation with the Government of India."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Sir, it was specifically 11-30 a.m. put to the Hon. Minister that the Conciliation Officer had called upon the other party to attend the conciliation proceedings when the lock-out took place. Does the Hon. Minister deny that fact? He has not stated whether that statement is true or not."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, my answer was that there was no conciliation."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have got any general policy to tackle the unemployment problem created by such illegal closures by the management and if there is no such policy, will the Government be pleased to ban such illegal closures of the factory so as to prevent the unemployment of workers? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would like to have notice, Sir, for answering this supplementary question."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" தொழிற்சாலையை மூடிவிட்டால் ஒரு மாதச் சம்பளமும், அதற்குமேல் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷ சர்வீசுக்கும் அரை மாதச் சம்பளம் வீதம் 'Gratuity-யும்' கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற சட்டம் இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட, அதை முதலாளிகள் 'கொடுக்கமாட்டேன்' என்று சொன்னால், அதற்கு ஒவ்வொரு தொழிலாளியும் தனித் தனியாக விண்ணப்பம் போடவேண்டுமென்றிருக்கக்கூடிய சட்டத்தை மாற்றி, சர்க்காரே நேரடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதற்கான வகையில் அதைத் திருத்துவதற்கு சென்னை சர்க்கார் இந்திய சர்க்காருக்கு யோசனை சொல்ல முன்வருமா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I shall examine that suggestion, Sir."

Irrigation schemes for South Kanara district.

* 1174 *Q.*—SRI T. ANANTA PAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the irrigation schemes proposed to be taken up in South Kanara district in 1954–55; and

(*b*) the expected total capital outlay on them?

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THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" (a) Twenty-one.

" (b) Rs. 21,17,319."

SRI T. ANANTA PAI :—" Sir, in spite of the fact that a number of schemes were investigated in South Kanara during the course of the last four or five years and in view of the peculiar physical features of the district, it has been found that the irrigation schemes might not come up to the expectation of the Government so far as the return is concerned. May I request the Government to consider the case of South Kanara district a little more sympathetically, not taking into consideration the mere question of return on the schemes? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" That is why, Sir, we have got schemes to the tune of Rs. 21,17,319 and as far as possible we have been bestowing the best part of our attention on this district since it is a backward district."

Water-supply to Fort Cochin town.

* 1175 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Municipality in Fort Cochin had submitted any proposal or scheme for water-supply to the town; and

(*b*) whether any investigation has been made and the results thereof?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) The Fort Cochin Municipal Council had suggested that the investigation of the possibilities of developing a water-supply to the town from artesian wells or of developing some other effective and independent water-supply scheme should receive immediate consideration by the Government.

" (*b*) Developing a supply from artesian wells had been investigated even in 1913–15, but was found to be an absolute failure and was given up. The question of developing a supply independent of the Travancore-Cochin Government's Chowwera Water-supply Scheme is under the active consideration of the Government."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Sir, may I know whether after 1913–15, any investigation was made all these years and if so, the result of such investigation? Will there be any supply in the near future? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, an independent scheme has been formulated by the Engineers concerned to get water from the Alwaye river source at a cost of Rs. 23 lakhs. This proposal is under examination."

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SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the extensive spread of filariasis in that area and the urgent need for ensuring protected water-supply immediately? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, protected water-supply would not eradicate filariasis."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister had been pleased to give the information two years back that an independent scheme for water supply from the Alwaye river is being investigated and the same answer is given even now. That means that the investigation has been going on for the last two years and that no proper steps have been taken to implement the scheme of protected water-supply. In view of the fact that Fort Cochin is being developed as a naval base and in view of its All-India importance, will the Government see that the scheme of protected water-supply is implemented without much delay? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The matter is under negotiation with the Travancore-Cochin Government. One of my hon. Colleagues has also taken up the matter with the Travancore-Cochin Government."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to implement the scheme of protected water-supply in all the towns in Malabar? There are five towns in Malabar of which only in one town, namely Kozhikode, there is protected water-supply. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take steps to ensure protected water-supply to all the towns in Malabar including Fort Cochin? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The question of providing protected water-supply to all the municipalities in the State has been considered by the Government and a priority list has been drawn up. The schemes are being taken up according to that list one after another."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Will this Government request the Travancore-Cochin Government to extend water-supply to this small area at least? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Travancore-Cochin Government have got a comprehensive scheme estimated to cost Rs. 101 lakhs. They want help from the Central Government as well as from this Government for this scheme. Even though we agree to it, there may be continuous trouble. So it was thought best to have an independent scheme."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" In view of the fact that Fort Cochin area is of great importance to the Central Government, have the Madras Government made any representation to the Central Government to finance the State Government considerably in respect of the water-supply schemes that are being undertaken? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" If we take up the independent scheme, the demands of the Fort Cochin also will be met."

Violation of the provisions of the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act of 1947.

* 1176 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation, dated 8th August 1953, from Sri K. M. Veeramuthu, Secretary of the Committee, for the removal of civil disabilities of the Scheduled Castes, Pattukkottai (Tanjore district), alleging violation by the hotel-keepers of Urnikadu and the constables of Tiruvonam of Pattukkottai taluk of the provisions of the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act of 1947 ; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken by the Government against the hotel-keepers and Police constables involved?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) The case was registered by the Karambakudy Police station as Crime No. 36 of 1953 under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and section 6 (iii) of the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1947, and investigated. As no independent evidence was forthcoming to prove the violation of the Act, the complaint was treated as non-cognizable. The petitioner alleged that he and his companions were beaten by one of the Police constables. A departmental enquiry was held against the constable on a charge that he beat the petitioner and his companions. The charge was not, however, proved beyond doubt and further action against the constable was therefore dropped."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" 8–8–1953-ல் திரு. வீரமுத்து அவர்களை ஊர்ணிகாடு ஓட்டலைச்சேர்ந்தவர்களும், பட்டுக்கோட்டை தாலூகாவைச் சேர்ந்த போலீஸ் கான்ஸ்டேபில்களும், வீரமுத்து ஹரிஜன வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவன் என்ற காரணத்தினால் அடித்து போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனில் ஒரு நாள் முழுதும் அடைத்து வைத்தது உண்மையா ? இதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்க சென்னையிலிருந்து C.I.D.-க்களை அரசாங்கம் அனுப்பி இருக்கிறதா ? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" As I said, Sir, an enquiry was made and the charges were not proved. Now, after the celebration of the Harijan Day in that particular village, however, Harijans are allowed to enter the hotel without any restriction whatsoever."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" அதிகாரிகள் தாங்களாகவே பட்டுக்கோட்டையில் நடந்த இந்த சம்பவத்தைப்பற்றி சட்டப்பிரகாரம் ஏதாவது நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்களா ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let not the hon. Member put a general question."

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Sri S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, a representation was made by the Secretary of the Committee to the Government. I want to know whether any action was taken by the local people before representation was made to Government? "

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN :—" As I said, the Collector of Tanjore in consultation with the Police department came to the conclusion that no charges were proved."

Sri V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—" May I know the nature of help that is being given by the Government to the non-official agencies in the district that are engaged in the removal of civil disabilities? "

Mr. SPEAKER :—" That is a general question. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Sri S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know, Sir, why as a matter of policy and prudence, the entire matter was not placed before a Magistrate or a Judge but was allowed to be disposed of by a departmental enquiry which will be necessarily partial to the policeman who has been accused of this offence? "

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, the complainant himself did not mention that the Police constables were present at the particular place."

Sri M. DHARMALINGAM :—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that this Removal of Civil Disabilities Act was passed only for name's sake and that it has not served the purpose for which it was passed. It is not also in any way useful or beneficial to the Scheduled castes. Will the Hon. Minister give an assurance that the Government will come forward to appoint a special staff for the better enforcement of this Act as in the case of the Prohibition Act? "

Mr. SPEAKER :—" This is also a general question but if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection."

Sri V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—" In view of the complaints such as is referred to in this question, may I ask whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to issue special instructions to the police on the spot and to the Collector particularly to give all possible assistance to non-official agencies that are engaged in removing civil disabilities? " 11–40 a.m.

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Whenever cases of such nature are brought to the notice of the Collector, suitable action is taken."

Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" May I know whether the Government have considered the question of instructing the relevant local authorities to terminate the licences of hotel-keepers who consistently violate the Act? "

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Instructions to that effect have already been issued."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" போலீஸ்காரர்கள் அடித்ததைப் பற்றி விசாரித்ததாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார். யார் யாரை விசாரித்தார்கள், எந்த முறையில் விசாரித்தார்கள் என்பதை தெரிவிக்க முடியுமா ? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" There was no evidence forthcoming."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" ஏற்கெனவே பட்டுக்கோட்டையில் ரிமூவல் ஆப் ஃபிஸில் டிசபிலிட்டிஸ் என்ற பெயரால் ஒரு குழு வேலை செய்வதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன ? அங்கே இந்த மாதிரியான தொல்லை இருப்பதுதான் காரணமா ? அங்குள்ள போலீஸ்காரர்களும் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தொல்லைகள் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள் அல்லவா ? இதனால் அங்கு ஏன் பெரிய அதிகாரிகளை அனுப்பி விசாரணை செய்யவில்லை ? அங்கு விசாரணை யாரால் செய்யப்பட்டது ? எந்தக் காரணத்தினால் அது ருசு ஆகவில்லை என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார் என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I have already given the answer to this question. There was no evidence forthcoming. A departmental enquiry was held and the charge was not proved. So the matter was dropped.

" As regards the question put by Sri M. Kalyanasundram, the District Superintendent of Police went into the whole question."

Issue of an order prohibiting processions in Coimbatore.

* 1177 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, issued any order restricting all processions in Coimbatore town, etc., on 22nd January 1954; and

(*b*) if so, the circumstances which necessitated the issue of the order?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) & (*b*) In January last a dispute arose between the management and the labourers of the Kaleeswarar Mills, Coimbatore, touching the payment of bonus to workers and certain deductions from the salaries of workers for December 1953. Following this the labourers took out disorderly processions through public roads and a section of the labourers squatted in front of the residence of the Managing Agent of the Mills. These assemblies and processions caused annoyance to the public and obstruction of traffic. It was found necessary in the interest of maintaining peace and order that such assemblies and processions should be controlled. With the concurrence therefore of the Executive First-class Magistrate, Pollachi, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, promulgated on 21st January 1954 an order under Section 30 (1) of the

Police Act, 1861 (Central Act V of 1861), to the effect that any person or group of persons or organizations intending to convene or organize a public meeting or take out a procession within the limits of Coimbatore Municipality and within a radius of 5 miles of these limits must take out a licence under Section 30 (2) of the same Act.

"The order in question was made to be in force for a period of three weeks; but as the relationship between the management and the labourers continued to be strained, it was felt that in the interest of maintenance of public peace, the order should be extended to be in force for a further period. Hence with the concurrence of the Additional District Magistrate (Independent), Coimbatore, the Deputy Superintendent of Police extended the order to be in force for a further period of fourteen days from the date of the expiry of the original order."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, இன்றையதினமும் காளேஸ்வரா மில்லைச்சுற்றிலும் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இருப்பதாகவும் அங்குள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு தொந்தரவுகள் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாகவும் சொல்லப்படுகிறதே அது உண்மைதானா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" A separate question may be put. I do not think that what the hon. Member says is correct."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Starred question Nos. 1178 and 1179 may be taken up together."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes."

Handloom workers' strike in Chirakkal taluk, Malabar.

* 1178 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there was a general strike in Chirakkal taluk, Malabar, since 10th December 1953 involving more than 12,000 handloom workers for the restoration of cut in wages; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken by the Government to bring a settlement in the dispute?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) It has been brought to the notice of the Government that strike in many of the factories were called off and the workers resumed work from 1st February 1954. Certain factories had either not provided work or refused to give work to the workers. The managements of the 124 factories have been served with show cause notices for contravention of Industrial Disputes Act. The matter whether these factories could be prosecuted or not is under examination."

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Reduction of the wages of workers by handloom factory owners in Chirakkal taluk.

* 1179 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Labour sent an order on 5th January 1954 to all the handloom factory owners of Chirakkal taluk, Malabar, informing them that the reduction of the wages from Rs. 5–14–0 to Rs. 4–4–0 they made is illegal and to show cause why action should not be taken against them under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, or under section 31 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(*b*) if so, how many factory owners replied to the order and how many factory owners were prosecuted?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) Show cause notices were sent to 124 managements.

(1) Ninety-five have so far replied.

(2) No factory owner has been prosecuted yet."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Are the Government aware that the factory owners reduced the wages when there was an appeal regarding wages and bonus pending before the Appellate Tribunal and that the action of the management in reducing wages without taking the permission of the Appellate Tribunal is illegal? May I know from the Hon. Minister why the Government have delayed taking action against the management who have openly violated the Appellate Tribunal Act as well as the Industrial Disputes Act and whether the Government will be pleased to see that wages are not reduced by the management? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have since received a report from the Commissioner to the effect that all the factories have resumed work and that there is no dispute pending. The Commissioner has, however, stated that it is open to the workers to seek remedy under the Industrial Disputes Act against the action of the management in altering the conditions of employment during the pendency of adjudication proceedings without the concurrence of the Tribunal, but that the workers have not taken any action accordingly so far. It is open to the workers to file complaints for short payment under the Payment of Wages Act and under section 33-A for unauthorized change in the conditions of employment. Without that, Government cannot take any action."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" Are the Government aware that the wages of the workers are being cut down even now and, if so, what action do the Government propose to take to prevent such a cut? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" As I have stated, if the workers move in the matter, the Government will take necessary action."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :— " அட்ஜுடிகேஷன் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய காலத்தில் தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலைமையை முதலாளிகள் மாற்றினதற்கு தாவா செய்யலாம் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அவ்விதம் தாவா செய்வதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கும் அதிகாரம் சட்டம் மூலமாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமையில் முதலாளிகள் அக்கிரமமாக நடக்கும்படியான காலத்தில் சர்க்காரே நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க முன் வருவார்களா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Even about this question, we have called for a report from the Commissioner of Labour."

SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—" நமது மாகாணத்தில் திருச்சி, கரூர் போன்ற இடங்களில் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுடைய கூலிகளை காரணமில்லாமல் குறைத்திருப்பதால் வேலைக்குத் தகுந்த கூலியைக் கொடுக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" வேறு கேள்வி போட்டுக் கேளுங்கள்.

" These questions relate to Chirakkal taluk, but the hon. Member's question is a general question. So he may give notice of a separate question."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" The Hon. Minister said that the Government were considering the question of taking action against the management who have violated the Industrial Disputes Act. Is the Hon. Minister aware that because of the delayed and halting steps that the Government are taking, the managements of factories of Chirakkal have further reduced the wages of workers and will he be pleased to say whether action will be taken quickly so that further reduction may be avoided? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have already stated that the workers also should do their part of the work. We have also counter-complaints from the factory owners. They point out that during the pendency of the dispute before the Industrial Tribunal, the workers struck work which was an offence under Section 23 of the Industrial Disputes Act and Section 24 of the Industrial Disputes Amendment Act. We are examining the whole question. If the workers will move further in the matter, Government will take action."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" It is gathered from the several answers given by the Hon. Minister that there has been a violation by one hundred odd factories of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. Still the Government have in their executive wisdom taken such an enormous time even for considering the question of taking action. Is it not an abetment of the disrespect of the Industrial Disputes Act by the managements? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Wisdom does pay. I have already stated that all the factories have resumed work. Regarding the violation of the Act, it is not the Government alone that have to be blamed."

Death of children due to dysentery in Mavilai and Makreri villages of Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar.

11-50 a.m. * 1180 Q.—Sri K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 100 children and many persons died of dysentery in Mavilai and Makreri villages of Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, in the year 1953; and

(b) if so, the preventive measures taken by the Government in the matter especially with regard to small children?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) No Sir. Only nine children and one adult died of dysentery in the two villages in 1953.

" (b) The health staff visited the villages and instituted preventive measures such as disinfection of houses and materials, chlorination of water sources and distribution of sulphaguanidine and multivitamin tablets among children and others."

Sri K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know whether the Government have taken any permanent measures to prevent the outbreak of dysentery and other like diseases in that particular area? "

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :—" Dystentery and diarrhœa we have in ever so many places. Malabar comes prominently into the picture because the Malabar Members are very vocal."

Metalling of the Velanganni-Vedaranyam road in Tanjore district.

* 1181 Q.—Sri N. SIVARAJ : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the road along the coast of Velanganni and Vedaranyam in Tanjore district has been ordered to be metalled; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) The Government sanctioned the execution of the work of metalling that reach of the road running from Velanganni to Vettaikaraniruppu in Tanjore district as a low scale famine relief work. However, only a limited extent of 3 or 5 miles has been ordered to be taken up first and if it was found to be successful in attracting labour then the entire extent will be taken up.

" (b) The work will be started as soon as adequate labour becomes available."

Sri N. SIVARAJ :—"தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள திருத்துரைப்பூண்டி, நாகப்பட்டிணம் தாலூகாக்களிலுள்ள கடற்கரைப் பிரதேசத்திலிருக்கும் கிராமமக்கள் போக்குவரத்து வசதியின்றி ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுவதால் சீக்கிரம் இந்த ரோடைப்போடும் யோசனை சர்க்காருக்கு இருக்கிறதா ? "

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The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I propose to take interest in this matter and see whether means could be found to start the road work."

Sri K. V. RAMASWAMI :—" இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது ? "

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" About Rs. 9,000."

Sri S. RAMALINGAM :—" கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும் போது இந்த ரோடு போடும் வேலையைப் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கும்கூட பஞ்சம் வரவேண்டுமென்பது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் விருப்பமா என்று கேட்கிறேன். "

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, this is a remnant of the old cyclone relief work."

Playground facilities for the Sambanar Koil High School, Mayuram taluk.

* 1182 *Q.*—Sri K. R. SAMBANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state whether any representation has been made by Sri K. R. Sambandam, M.L.A., requesting the Government to grant the site of Vilamagon temple having an extent of 6 acres 39 cents in R.S. No. 39, Arupatti village on lease, to provide playground facilities for the Sambanar Koil High School, Mayuram taluk, and if so, what action has been taken on it?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN :—" A representation was received by the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department from Sri K. R. Sambandam, M.L.A., President, Sambanarkoil Educational Society. The Commissioner informed Sri Sambandam that the land in question had been leased out in auction until the end of fasli 1364 on a rental of Rs. 55 per annum, and that the trustees of the temple had expressed their willingness to lease it to the Educational Society on the same rental for a period of five years from 1st July 1955. If the Educational Society wants the lands from an earlier date, the society may move the trustees, the Executive Officer and the present lessee."

Grant of higher initial pay to war-service candidates.

* 1183 *Q.*—Sri K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of war-service candidates who were granted the higher initial pay under G.O. No. 1261, Public (Services), dated 20th May 1948;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that those who were discharged before they attained their 24th year with more than one year constructive war service and who were recruited to the reserved

vacancies are not eligible to the higher initial pay for the reason that they have not served for one year during their ages between 23 and 25 in the army; and

(c) if so, the number of persons who were not granted the higher initial pay and the reasons for fixing the constructive war service of one year between the ages of 23 and 25?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The Government consider that the time and labour involved in the collection of complete information in the matter will not be commensurate with any good purpose that may be served.

" (b) War service rendered by a candidate before the 1st April 1941 or before the date on which he attained the age which is two years below the prescribed age-limit, whichever is later, is not treated as constructive war service and is not taken into account in fixing his initial pay.

" (c) The number of persons who were not granted higher initial pay, on account of the definition of constructive war service as in the answer to clause (b), is not readily available. For the reason stated in answer to clause (a), complete information in the matter has not been collected. Normally candidates would not take up civilian jobs at such an early age as they took up war service. It was therefore considered that the period of constructive war service should be restricted as in the answer to clause (b)."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" It was not possible for the war service candidates who were discharged from service before they completed their 24th year to have constructive war service for one year between the ages of 23 and 25. It was not their fault if the war had come to an end before they attained their 24th year. So, will the Government reconsider the question and grant higher initial pay to those who are eligible for it as per G.O. No. 1261, Public (Services), dated the 20th May 1948? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If they are entitled to a higher initial pay as per the rules existing, they will get it."

Amendment of the special rules for the Madras Industries Service.

* 1184 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the special rules for the Madras Industries Service were amended by the Government in G.O. No. 4692, Development, dated 24th October 1951, without prior consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission, as required under clauses (a) and (b) of Article 320 (3) of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, why the Public Service Commission was not consulted; and

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(*c*) whether the amendment was made solely for the purpose of including the post of Joint Director of Industries and Commerce in Category I of the Madras Industries Service?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) Consultation with the Madras Public Service Commission was not necessary.

" (*c*) The amendment was made to include in the special rules for the Madras Industries Service the post of Joint Director of Industries and the conditions of service governing that post."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Did the Madras Public Service Commission point out in their report that prior consultation was necessary under the Constitution? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government considered that prior consultation was not necessary."

Opening of a dispensary at Pazhayangadi, North Malabar.

* 1185 *Q.*—SRI M. CHADAYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any action has been taken on the memorandum of the public at Pazhayangadi, North Malabar, about the opening of a dispensary at the place?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" ' Yes ', Sir.

The memorandum was sent in original to the Special Officer, District Board, Malabar, for necessary action."

SRI M. CHADAYAN :—" പഴയങ്ങാടിയുടെ അടുത്തു കിടക്കുന്ന നാലു വില്ലേജുകളിലെ നാല്പതിനായിരത്തിലധികം വരുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ വൈദ്യസഹായമില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന വിവരം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനറിയാമോ ? അറിയാമെങ്കിൽ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് എന്തു നടപടിയാണു് എടുക്കാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു് ? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The provision of medical facilities in rural areas is the responsibility of the concerned local body."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" The primary concern for the health of the citizens of the State is that of the Madras State and not of the district board, and in view of the well-known fact that the Malabar District Board is absolutely and utterly bankrupt, is it not shelving the responsibility of the Government supply to send it on for necessary action to the Special Officer of the District Board instead of tackling the problem at State-level? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is up to responsible public men like the hon. Member Sri Krishna Ayyar to see that the Malabar District Board does not run into such heavy deficit."

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Sri K. P. Gopalan :—" The Hon. Minister stated that he had passed on the memorandum to the Special Officer at Kozhikode. May I know from him whether he has made any recommendation on the memorandum to start a dispensary at Pazhayangadi? "

The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty :—" To open a dispensary requires a recurring expenditure of Rs. 9,000 for the cost of medicines, establishment, etc., and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 40,000 for the building. The Special Officer has said, ' We are heavily in deficit and we cannot undertake the work.' "

Area of operation of the South Arcot Electricity Distribution Company.

* 1186 *Q.*—Sri K. Parthasarathy : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the area of operation of the licensee, South Arcot Electricity Distribution Company, Limited?

The Hon. Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi :—" About 1,300 square miles, i.e., Tindivanam, Villupuram, Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks in South Arcot district."

Sri K. Parthasarathy :—" From the answer given by the Hon. Minister it is apparent that more than half the district is outside the area of operation of the licensee. So, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to bestow more attention on extension of electricity in the areas outside the operation of the licensee? "

The Hon. Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi :—" The request of my hon. Friend will be considered."

Starting of a Regional Coconut Research Station in Malabar.

* 1187 *Q.*—Sri M. Narayana Kurup : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) what was the estimated financial commitments involved in the proposals of the Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, to start a Regional Coconut Research Station in Malabar; and

(*b*) whether the proposals contained any promise of assistance from the Central Government?

The Hon. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam :—" (*a*) The estimated cost of the Scheme for the establishment of a Regional Coconut Research Station in Malabar district was Rs. 81,700 recurring and Rs. 2,67,400 non-recurring for a period of five years against an anticipated receipt of Rs. 70,000. The

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Scheme was deferred in view of the present financial stringency. If the Scheme had been taken up, the entire non-recurring expenditure would be met by the State Government and the recurring expenditure would be shared by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the State Government on 50:50 basis. The receipts from the Scheme would be shared by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the State Government on a 40:60 basis.

" (*b*) The Government of India offered a grant of Rs. 12,800 being their share of the net recurring expenditure on the Scheme for the entire period of the Scheme after deducting their share, viz., 40 per cent of the total receipts."

* 1188 *Q.*—Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" I am not putting the question, Sir."

Acquisition of house-sites for Harijans in municipal areas.

* 1189 *Q.*—Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that house-sites for Harijans are not acquired in municipal areas; and

(*b*) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (*a*) No, Sir.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

Assignment of lands to stone cutters for quarrying purpose in Chirakkal taluk.

* 1190 *Q.*—Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state— 12 noon.

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representations recently from the stone cutters of Government poramboke quarry and other quarries in Mangatparamba, Taliparamba firka, Chirakkal taluk, requesting permission to cut stones from Government quarries in neighbouring villages and reduction in assessment; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir. Only one representation has been received from the stone cutters of Andoor amsam and desam, North Malabar, requesting allotment of lands in R.S. No. 76 in Mangattu paramba for quarrying *or*, in the alternative, to exempt them from paying the rent due to Government, since they will have to quarry in private lands.

" (*b*) The land in R.S. No. 76 of Mangattu paramba has been reserved for growing grass for the use of the villagers and is not therefore available for allotment. It is also not possible

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to comply with the alternative request to allow rent-free quarrying in private lands, as there is no provision for such a remission. It may, however, be mentioned that an area of 16 acres in R.S. No. 122-1 of Kanul desam at a distance of half a mile from R.S. No. 76 of Andur desam has already been granted to the stone cutters for quarrying purpose and this area has not yet been completely occupied."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" In view of the fact that the fee fixed by the Government has no relation to the market value of the stone cut and in view of the terrible fall in prices which has been taken place quite recently, and in view of the fact that the workers are not in a position to make both ends meet, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of making some reduction in the fee that is collected at present? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would like to have notice, Sir."

Extent of land to be brought under cultivation after the construction of a culvert in Kaludur channel in Vriddhachalam taluk.

* 1191 *Q.*—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state how many acres of land are expected to be brought under cultivation after the construction of a culvert in Kaludur channel in Vriddhachalam taluk?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" It is presumed that the Member refers to the scheme for the construction of a dam across the Kaludur odai in Vriddhachalam taluk of South Arcot district. If so, the extent, proposed to be brought under irrigation under the above scheme is 300 acres in the first instance. The ultimate ayacut contemplated is 1,200 acres."

SRI M. KATTIMUTHU ;—" களுதூர் ஓடையிலேயே அதன் குறுக்கே இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகச் செலவிலே ஒரு சிமிட்டி அணைகட்டி, அதன் பக்கத்திலே நீர்த்தேக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தினால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நிலங்களுக்கு பாசன வசதி ஏற்படும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கின்றேன். ஆகவே, இம்மாதிரி ஒரு அணையைக் கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதற்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் யோசனை செய்வார்களா ? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" If the hon. Member is referring to a different scheme, he may send me a proposal. I shall have it examined."

Enhancement of salaries and status of elementary school teachers.

* 1192 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memoranda from the M.L.As. of

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Malabar or any directive from the Union Government regarding the raising of pay and status of elementary school teachers, and if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Government have not received any such directive. They have received some memoranda from the Malabar District Board Elementary School Teachers' Union forwarded by the local M.L.As. During the recent debate in the House on the Education Demand, I announced the Government's decision regarding enhancement of the salaries of elementary school teachers. Orders have been issued to implement that decision."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Are the Government aware of the great hardship and humiliation caused to the elementary school teachers who are asked to go to treasuries for taking payment of salaries? If so, may I know whether the Government will see that some changes are made with regard to the mode of payment of salaries to the teachers? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is completely a different question."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" It is not a different question, Sir. It is with reference to the status of teachers."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question."

Appointment of Subdivisional Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.

* 1193 *Q*.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of—

(1) Subdivisional Magistrates; and

(2) Sub-Magistrates,

required for the districts in which the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is to be introduced from July 1954;

(*b*) whether selection has been made by the Government for these appointments;

(*c*) if so, how many were selected from service personnel and how many from the mufassal Bar direct;

(*d*) whether the principle of reservation for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was observed in the selection of candidates for appointments; and

(*e*) how many candidates are selected from—

(1) Scheduled Castes;

(2) Backward Classes; and

(3) Muhammadan communities,

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) (1) Subdivisional Magistrates—7.

(2) Sub-Magistrates—30.

" (*b*) For posts of Subdivisional Magistrates, no separate recruitment is made because these posts are integrated with posts of District Munsifs. The Madras Public Service Commission has taken up the recruitment to the posts in the combined cadre; the number to be selected will include the number required in connexion with the extension of the scheme.

For posts of Sub-Magistrates, the selection has already been made by the Commission and the High Court and the candidates have been placed under training.

In addition to the number specified in the answer to clause (*a*) above, provision has been made for a small reserve.

" (*c*) Twenty-five persons were selected from members of the Bar and eleven by transfer from certain Subordinate Services.

The number selected from the mufassal Bar is 19.

" (*d*) Yes.

" (*e*) No candidate from the Scheduled Castes applied for selection. Six were selected from the Backward classes and three from the Muslim community."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" May I know whether the principle of reservation for the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was observed in this case? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I said in my answer that there was no applicant from the Scheduled Caste community."

Statistics about handloom and pitloom weavers in the South Arcot district.

* 1194 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have any statistics about the number of handloom and pitloom weavers in the South Arcot district; and, if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" It is reported that the total number of handlooms in the South Arcot is 30,651, of which 30,436 are pitlooms and the rest are frame looms. At the rate of one loom per weaver, the number of pitloom weavers and frame-loom weavers in that district may be said to be the same as the number of the looms in each category."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" தென்னாற்காடு மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள நெசவாளிகளுக்கு மான்யமாகவும், கடனாகவும் எவ்வளவு தொகை கொடுக்கப்பட்டது ? எத்தனை கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் இந்த மாவட்டத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு நடந்து வருகின்றன ? அங்குள்ள நெசவாளிகளுக்கு எந்த அளவுக்கு அரசாங்கம் நன்மை செய்திருக்கிறது ? "

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Mr. SPEAKER :—" What has that to do with this question? The hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question."

Grant to the Vadavanoor Maternity Centre in Palghat taluk.

* 1195 *Q.*—Sri O. KORAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government are giving any grant to the Vadavanoor Maternity Centre run by the Vadavanoor Mahila Samajam in Palghat taluk, South Malabar; and, if so, how much?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :—" No, Sir."

RI O. KORAN :—" മഹിളാ സമാജം നടത്തുന്ന വടവന്നൂർ മെറേറർണിററി സെൻറർ വളരെ അധികം ആളുകൾക്കു് ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാകകൊണ്ടു് അതിന്നു ഗ്രാൻറു് കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യം ഗവർമ്മെൻറു ആലോചിക്കുമോ ?"

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :—" It is reported that the Mahila Samajam is not running any maternity centre. That being so, how can any Government grant be given?"

Enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act in respect of rice.

* 1196 *Q.*—Sri A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government issued any orders under which the dealers of rice ration shops were forced by the Rationing Officers to purchase scales and weights at a cost of Rs. 80 per set in the year 1951 to enforce the operation of the Weights and Measures Act in this State;

(*b*) which dealer in the Madras City took the monopoly of supplying scales and weights; and

(*c*) whether the Act was enforced afterwards in respect of rice?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) The Government decided that the new scheme of issue of rations by weight in Madras City instead of by measure should be put into effect from 31st December 1950. In accordance with that decision, instructions were issued to the City Rationing Officer, Madras, to serve notices upon retail dealers that they would be replaced, if they did not provide themselves with scales and weights by 25th November 1950. The City Rationing Officer, Madras, and the Assistant Rationing Officers carried out these orders and issued instructions to the retail dealers for providing themselves with the necessary scales and weights.

" (*b*) No dealer in Madras City was given the monopoly for the supply of scales and weights. The ration shop dealers were instructed to provide themselves with scales and weights by making local purchases.

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" (c) The Government dropped the scheme of issue of rations by weight in Madras City. The scheme was not given effect to."

Number of Harijans in the non-gazetted establishment of the Prohibition department in Malabar.

* 1197 *Q.*—Sri M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the number of Harijans in the categories of Inspectors, Petty officers and Guards in the Prohibition department in Malabar?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The number of Harijans employed in the Prohibition department in the Malabar district in the three categories mentioned in the question is as follows :—

(1) Inspectors—Nil.

(2) Petty officers—3.

(3) Prohibition guards—9."

Sri M. CHADAYAN :—" മലബാറിൽ അനേകം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടാതെ അലഞ്ഞുനടക്കുന്ന വിവരം ഗവൎമ്മെണ്ടിന്നു് അറിയാമോ? അവൎക്കു കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കാൻ പ്രോഹിബിഷൻ ഡിപ്പാൎട്ടുമെൻറിന്നു് ഗവൎമ്മെണ്ടു് നിർദ്ദേശം കൊടുക്കുമോ?"

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Will any one translate the hon. Member's question? "

Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" The hon. Member wants to know whether the Government are aware of the fact that there are so many unemployed persons among the Harijans of Malabar and whether the Government will see that some of those people are given employment in the Prohibition department."

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN :—" The Government are alive to the need for appointing more Harijans. We will certainly consider their case."

Realignment of the highways.

* 1198 *Q.*—Sri K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the answer to Question No. 536, dated 16th July 1953, whether the Government of India have approved the realignment of the highway as suggested by the Madras Government and by the Chief Engineer of the Highways department?

The Hon. Raja Sri SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" After further examination of the proposal, the Government of India have since decided, in favour of the retention of the existing route of the West Coast road passing through Taliparamba as the final alignment of this road."

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" About a year ago, there was a proposal before the Government to construct a bridge across the Palayangadi ferry. The Government postponed this work pending a decision by the Central Government on the realignment of the road. Now that the Central Government have taken a decision on the matter and as it is said that the road passes through Taliparamba, will the Government be pleased to take up the construction of the Palayangadi bridge? "

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" The Palayangadi bridge does not lie on the alignment passing through Taliparamba. The bridge work lies on Baliapatam-Cherukunnu-Madayi-Cheruthayam road which is now in charge of the Malabar District Board. Hence the work has to be taken up by that district board."

Maintenance and lending of power-boring sets.

* 1199 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state— 12-10 p.m.

(*a*) the total cost of the power-boring sets with the Government;

(*b*) the annual expenditure by way of repairs and replacements of those sets and by way of salaries to the staff in charge of them;

(*c*) for how many days during the years 1950–51 and 1951–52, those sets were actually used; the actual expenses incurred during the said period and the income thereof;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the sets are kept idle for most of the days in a year for want of spare parts in carrying out minor repairs, and competent hands to carry out the repairs; and

(*e*) the steps taken by the Government to help the ryots by lending the sets whenever and wherever they are required?

" Sir, I submit the word ' cost ' in part (*a*) of the question should be ' number '."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Rupees 13,25,713. That is the answer for the original question. I have not got the answer to the revised question.

" (*b*) & (*c*) The expenditure varies from year to year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 41,067 in 1950–51, Rs. 55,245 in 1951–52 and Rs. 86,234 in 1952–53. The drills worked for 150 days in 1950–51 and 137 days in 1951–52 on an average. The income earned was Rs. 15,619 in 1950–51 and Rs. 28,223 in 1951–52.

" (*d*) The drills are not idle for long periods for want of spares, etc. To a certain extent, it is true that competent hands are lacking for carrying out repairs because most of the officers of the department are new and are gaining experience.

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" (e) The sets are distributed all over the State and a certain number is earmarked for each district. Seventy-five per cent of the drills are earmarked for agricultural purposes only. In cases where only one drill is working in a district it is allotted entirely for agricultural purposes. They are made available to applicants in accordance with the priority lists drawn up by the Collectors. By this arrangement the ryots get overall preference over other categories of applicants."

Bathing facilities in the sub-jails in the State.

* 1200 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state how many sub-jails there are in this State and how many of them have facilities for bathing in privacy?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Total number of sub-jails in the State is 158. Of these, 15 have facilities for bathing in privacy."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—" Sir, it being a disgrace in 1954 and in the Fifth Year of our Republic to allow undertrials, both males and females, to bathe in the open, will Government issue immediate instructions to erect at least temporary bath rooms and provide this simple amenity?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Women are not allowed to bathe in public, Sir." (Laughter.)

Ratio of upper and lower division clerks in the Registration department in the Malabar district.

* 1201 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) how many upper division clerks have been allotted to the Registration department in the Malabar district for every 100 clerks of the lower division; and

(b) how many clerks in the Registration department in the South Kanara district resigned during 1952–53 and 1953–54?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN:—" (a) Total numbers of lower division clerks in Malabar district comprising the Registration districts of Kozhikode, Palghat and Tellicherry are 255 (permanent) and 16 (temporary).

Number of upper division clerks allotted to Malabar district is 3, i.e., one upper division clerk for each Registration district.

" (b) One during 1952–53.

Three during 1953–54."

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Development of Beypore Coir Factory.

* 1202 *Q.*—SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have any scheme for the development of Beypore Coir Factory, Kozhikode taluk?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" There is no regular Coir Factory at Beypore now. But there is a factory section attached to the Government Coir School, Beypore. There is no scheme at present for the development of the factory section."

SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP:—" Sir, in view of the fact that coir industry is an important one in Malabar providing employment to a large section of the poor, will the Government consider the desirability of organizing that industry in Malabar on a co-operative basis?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—" Sir, I would like to have notice."

Medical concessions to the village officers.

* 1203 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state the reasons for withholding the Non-Gazetted Officers' medical concessions to the village officers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" The Non-Gazetted Officers' medical concession has not been extended to the village officers due to the present financial position of the State."

Grant of subsidy for the purchase and sale of foodgrains.

* 1204 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount paid as bonus or subsidy for the purchase and sale of foodgrains during the years 1951–52 and 1952–53?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Statements [a] showing the amounts paid as bonus or subsidy during 1951–52 and 1952–53 are placed on the table of the House."

Death of sheep due to infectious disease in Vadakkikottai, Pattukkottai taluk.

* 1205 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of sheep that died due to some kind of infectious disease in Vadakkikottai, Pattukkottai taluk, Tanjore district, in 1953; and

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 336 infra.

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(b) the action taken to prevent the disease from spreading to other villages?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) & (b) No representation either from the village headman or from the residents of Vadakkikottai village, Pattukkottai taluk, regarding prevalence of infectious diseases among sheep in the village was received by the District Veterinary Officer, Tanjore, in the year 1953. There was, however, a report from the Therkukottai village nearby and it was promptly attended to by the Veterinary staff. The entire herd was treated for parasitic trouble and there was no spread of the disease."

Utilization of the amount allotted out of the Central Road Fund.

* 1206 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the amount received from the Government of India as Madras State quota from the Central Road Fund;

(b) how this amount has been spent or is proposed to be spent with details of allotment of funds, the nature and the estimated cost of each selected work; and

(c) the principle on which works have been selected?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" (a) to (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the paper[a] laid on the table of the House."

Grant of takkavi loans to the ryots of Salem district.

* 1207 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received by the Government from the ryots of each taluk of Salem district for takkavi loans in 1953;

(b) how many of the applicants have been sanctioned loan; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) to (c) A statement[b] is placed on the table of the House."

Supply of water to the City of Madras.

* 1208 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the present level of water in the Red Hills Lake;

(b) the daily out-put (supply) to the City of Madras;

(c) why supply to the city is still restricted during day time;

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 337–338 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix III on page 339 infra.

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(*d*) the causes for the disappearance of the bad smell in the water supplied to the City of Madras; and

(*e*) whether the Government have sanctioned any grants or loan to the Corporation of Madras for the purchase of plants for the purification of the city water-supply?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) The level of the Red Hills Lake on 7th April 1954 was 42·25 feet against the full tank level of 45·86 feet.

"(*b*) About 23 million gallons of water is now supplied to the City.

" (*c*) The supply of the city is still restricted during the day time as with the available filter beds, it is possible to filter only about 23 million gallons a day.

" (*d*) The Corporation has taken precautionary measures to prevent the bad smell developing in the water by applying sufficient dosage of chlorine to the raw water and filter beds as and when they are found producing hydrogen sulphide, by sterilizing the trunk mains, and by scouring the distribution system periodically.

" (*e*) No, Sir."

Dispute between the workers and management of the Race Club, Guindy.

* 1209 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation has been received from the Guindy Race Course Labour Union, Madras, requesting the Government to refer the dispute between the workers and the management of the Race Club to a Labour Tribunal for adjudication; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) The matter is under examination."

(Some hon. Members were seen rising up in their seats and indicating their desire to put supplementaries.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I must tell the House that I have placed before the House 50 questions to-day. I have received answers for about 400 questions. After this sitting, the House will meet only in November next. I want to place before the House 100 questions a day."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. There is one humble submission. On July 28th, 41 workers were retrenched and the Police Sub-Inspector and Police Sergeant of Saidapet and some constables came there and forcibly made the workers take their arrears of wages. This is an extraordinary thing. I therefore want to discuss this question and request that a half-hour debate may be allowed."

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, that question does not arise out of the main question."

Assignment of house-sites to Harijans in Cuddalore taluk.

* 1210 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Harijan families who have applied for house-sites paying their share of the amount into the treasury and waiting for orders of acquisition and assignment of lands from the year 1948 in Cuddalore taluk;

(*b*) the number of families that are given the benefit of housing facilities in Cuddalore taluk up to the year ending 31st December 1953; and

(*c*) the causes for the delay on the Government side to acquire and assign house-sites to the Harijans even on payment of costs?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (*a*) 54.

" (*b*) 56.

" (*c*) The reasons for the delay are under investigation by the Collector of South Arcot."

Opening of a First-grade College for Women at Cannanore.

* 1211 *Q.*—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum (No. G1/54, dated 6th January 1954) from the Municipal High School Parents' Association, Cannanore, regarding the opening of a First-grade College for Women at Cannanore, and if so, whether the Government propose to consider the same at present, and if not, why?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 717 answered on 12th May 1954."

Construction of houses by Government or with the aid of Government in the City.

* 1212 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of houses constructed by the Government or with the aid of the Government in the City of Madras in the year 1952;

(*b*) the total amount spent for the year;

(*c*) the number of houses occupied by Harijans, and

(*d*) how many homeless and Non-Gazetted Officers' families belonging to all the communities occupied those houses?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) to (d) A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House."

Assignment of the former Police hockey ground for the use of the Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore.

* 1213 Q.—SRI N. N. SUVARNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to assign the former Police hockey ground to the east of the Central Maidan, Mangalore, to the Academy of General Education, Manipal, Udipi, for the use of the Kasturba Medical College; and

(b) whether there have been several requests to Government from the citizens of Mangalore in general and the Municipal Council in particular for the allotment of the said hockey ground to the Mangalore Municipality for the purpose of constructing the Municipal Office and a Town Hall?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

" (b) Yes."

Allotment of house-sites to Harijans in Vriddhachalam taluk.

* 1214 Q.—SRI M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received by the Government from the Harijans for the allotment of house-sites in Vriddhachalam taluk in 1953;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned and the number rejected; and

(c) how many Harijans have remitted advance money?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (a) 28.

" (b) In three cases house-sites have been sanctioned and ten applications have been rejected.

" (c) None."

* 1215 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, I submit that this question may be taken up to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How is it possible? As I said, I have received answers for about 400 questions. Tomorrow is a holiday. The House will sit only for three or four days more and it will not sit after Friday. From tomorrow onwards, I want to place more questions before the House and finish all the questions for which answers have been received."

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 339 infra.

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" I have not been asking that every question should be postponed. This being an important question and this having come to-day at the fag-end, I request it may be taken up tomorrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All right, I have no objection. This question will be taken up tomorrow."

Number of tuberculosis associations in the State.

* 1216 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state how many tuberculosis associations are functioning in the Madras State under State auspices or as State aided?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" None, Sir."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Lease of lands in Koothali Estate, North Malabar.

164 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government lease out lands in panchayat and reserve forests free from forest growth for growing vegetables and food crops;

(*b*) how many acres of such lands were leased out in faslis 1361 and 1362;

(*c*) whether any applications were received by the Government for the lease of lands included in Koothali Estate, North Malabar, in faslis 1361 and 1362; and

(*d*) if so, the extent of land leased out to such applicants?

A.—(*a*) No land in the panchayat or reserved forest areas under the control of the Forest department is ordinarily leased merely for the cultivation of vegetables or food crops. But cultivation by kumri method (involving the planting up of the area with a tree crop at the same time) is permitted. It cannot, however, be said that the cultivators have always been faithful to their undertaking to raise tree crops also on the site. Sometimes, lands in forests are also leased out in order to attract labour to settle in such areas and be a source of assistance in departmental operations.

(*b*) In fasli 1361, an area of 8,043 acres and in fasli 1362, an area of 7,967 acres were leased for cultivation by kumri method.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Nine hundred and eighty-seven acres were leased in fasli 1361 and 884 acres were leased in fasli 1362.

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Reversion of Revenue Magistrates due to the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

165 *Q.*—SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many permanent Revenue Magistrates were in each district when the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive came into force; and

(*b*) how many Revenue Magistrates had to be reverted to lower posts due to the separation in each district.

A.—(*a*) Chingleput—8.
North Arcot—12.
South Arcot—14.
Ramanathapuram—3.
Tirunelveli—14.
Salem—17.
Coimbatore—10.
The Nilgiris—1.

(*b*) Chingleput—10.
North Arcot—15.
South Arcot—10.
Ramanathapuram—14.
Tirunelveli—11.
Salem—19.
Coimbatore—17.
The Nilgiris—Nil.

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Provision of suitable appointment to the Revenue Magistrates reverted consequent on the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

166 *Q.*—SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any arrangements have been made to provide those Revenue Magistrates, who had to be reverted to lower posts due to the separation of judiciary from the executive, with suitable posts permanently or temporarily;

(*b*) how many of the affected men were given appointments in equal or higher grades; and

(*c*) how many of them were reverted to lower posts?

A.—(*a*) Yes; as far as possible.

(*b*) Forty-nine.

(*c*) Thirty-seven.

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Purchase of furniture for the Government Nandanar Institutions.

167 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any allotment was made for the purchase of furniture for the Government Nandanar Institutions during the period from 1948 to 1953;

(*b*) if so the amount; and

(*c*) whether any tender was called for, for the supply of the furniture?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No separate allotment was made by Government for the purchase of furniture for the Government Nandanar Institutions, but the allotment made for the purchase of 'equipments' in general includes allotment for the purchase of furniture also. There was no expenditure on the purchase of furniture during the years 1948 to 1952. A sum of Rs. 3,449–15–9 was spent on the purchase of furniture required for the Institutions during 1952–53.

(*c*) Yes.

Execution of works by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district.

168 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount granted for works to be executed by the Bharat Sevak Samaj in Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district; and

(*b*) the places and works and the amount granted for each work?

A.—(*a*) Nil.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Irrigation schemes for South Arcot district.

169 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many irrigation schemes there are in the South Arcot district; and

(*b*) what they are and the stage at which each scheme stands at present?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] is placed on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 340—346 infra.

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Statistics about Elementary and High Schools in Cuddalore taluk.

170 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of children of school-going age in Cuddalore taluk of South Arcot district;

(*b*) the number of elementary schools and high schools in Cuddalore taluk managed by the Government;

(*c*) the number of elementary schools and high schools aided by them; and

(*d*) the number of children who studied in the elementary schools in the year 1952?

A.—(*a*) Boys—36,082.
Girls—30,449.

(*b*) Elementary schools (including two Basic schools)—23.
High schools—Nil.

(*c*) Elementary schools (including twenty-two Basic schools)—82.
High schools—5.

(*d*) Boys—17,442.
Girls—7,943.

Strength of staff in the Government hospitals in the City.

171 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of physicians, nurses, nursing and ambulance orderlies serving in the Government hospitals of the City of Madras; and

(*b*) how many of them under each category belong to Harijan and Backward communities?

A.—(*a*) Physicians—62.
Nurses—489.
Nursing orderlies—363.
Ambulance attendants—24.

(*b*)

	Harijan community.	Backward community.
Physicians	Nil	5
Nurses	15	30
Nursing orderlies ..	131	45
Ambulance attendants.	11	3

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Grant of takkavi loans to the ryots of South Kanara district.

172 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications for takkavi loans were received by the Government from the cultivators of South Kanara, in 1952–53, talukwar;

(b) how many applicants were granted loans and how many were refused and for what reasons; and

(c) the total amount allotted to the district in 1952–53 and the total amount distributed, talukwar?

A.—(a) & (b) The particulars are furnished in Statement I[a].

(c) An amount of Rs. 1,20,000 was allotted to South Kanara district. It was not distributed talukwar but was distributed according to the requirements of each of the officers as shown in the Statement II[a].

Facilities to the fishermen living on the seashore.

173 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the schemes of the Government to help the fishermen living on the seashore;

(b) the amount of subsidy, loan, etc., given to them in the year 1952; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce unemployment among the fishermen?

A.—(a) (1) Sixty-one fish-curing yards have been established by Government on the East and West Coasts where salt is issued at subsidized rates and the fishermen are allowed to cure their surplus catches under hygienic conditions.

(2) Sixty Fishery Schools have been opened in important fishing centres, where fisher children get free education and are taught the rudiments of fishery science.

(3) One hundred and seventy-six Fishermen Co-operative Societies have been started to free fishermen from indebtedness and to promote thrift among them.

(4) With a view to enable fishermen to transport their catches quickly to market centres, motor vans are maintained by the Fisheries department.

(5) Fishermen are helped to search off—shore fishing grounds in the mechanised boats and motor vessels of the Fisheries department for larger catches.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 346—347 infra.

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(6) Two ice-*cum*-cold store plants are being erected, one at West Hill, Kozhikode, and the other at Mangalore where fishermen can preserve their catches in fresh condition till they are marketed.

(*b*) During 1952, the Government incurred a loss of Rs. 3,54,430 on account of sale of salt at subsidized rates and a loss of Rs. 1,15,872 on account of sale of yarn to fishermen at subsidized rates. Loans are given to fishermen on individual applications.

(*c*) The Government are not aware of unemployment of fishermen in their occupation. So far as Government service is concerned, the M.F.S. Service Rules provide for the reservation of posts for qualified candidates belonging to fishermen community and qualified candidates are appointed to the service.

Extent of lands under cotton cultivation in Tanjore district.

174 *Q.*—SRI N. SIVARAJ: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of lands under cotton cultivation consecutively during the years 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 in Tanjore district; and

(*b*) whether any special staff has been appointed for the purpose of canvassing and encouraging the growing of cotton in the Tanjore district?

A.—(*a*) The extent of lands under cotton cultivation in Tanjore district during the years 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 is as follows:—

	ACS.
1950–51	504
1951–52	1,152
1952–53	503

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

Improvements effected by the Madras City Improvement Trust in various slums.

175 *Q.*—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount spent on account of the establishment in the office of the Madras City Improvement Trust for the years 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53; and

(*b*) the cost of improvements effected in various slums in the city in the years 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53?

A.—(*a*) The following amounts were spent :—

1950–51—Rs. 98,744–2–0.
1951–52—Rs. 1,05,318–14–0.
1952–53—Rs. 1,19,950–12–0.

(*b*) The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by the Madras City Improvement Trust and the Corporation of Madras :—

I. Corporation of Madras—

	1950–51 to 1952–53.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Improvements to slums on Government lands	4,41,157	12	8
Improvements to slums on Corporation lands	14,92,615	5	10
Improvements to slums on private lands	1,93,844	7	0

II. Madras City Improvement Trust—

1950–51. (1)			1951–52. (2)			1952–53. (3)		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1,10,553	6	0	28,56,103	7	9	13,37,585	2	1

Serving of midday meals in schools in Chingleput district.

176 *Q.*—Sri O. CHENGAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of schools aided by Government and belonging to the District Board, Chingleput district, where midday meals are served and the names of such schools in Ponneri taluk; and

(*b*) how many students get this benefit in such schools and how many of them are Harijans?

A.—(*a*) Nil.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Repairs to tanks in Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district.

177 *Q.*—Sri S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and names of the villages whose tanks were repaired in the years 1952 and 1953 in the Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district; and

(*b*) the amount spent on each of them?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] showing the names of tanks repaired in the years 1952 and 1953 in the Ponneri taluk and the amount spent on each of them is annexed.

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 348—849 infra.

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178 Q.—SRI O. CHENGAM PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the names of tanks that were repaired in the year 1953 in Ponneri taluk and the amount spent on such tanks; and

(b) the number of tanks pending completion of repairs in Ponneri taluk?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to the Legislative Assembly Question No. 177 (1740), (unstarred).

(b) 13.

Collection of fines for violation of Timber Transport Rules and illicit cutting of trees in Government forests in Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli district.

179 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount realized as compounding fees and fines from those who violated Timber Transport Rules in Pudukkottai Division for the years 1949–50, 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1953–54 up to February 28th; and

(b) the amount collected as fines or compounding fees for offences of trespassing or illicit cutting of trees in Government forests in Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district during the above period?

A.—(a) The forest areas in Pudukkottai State were taken over by the Forest department on 16th August 1950 and the Timber Transit Rules were introduced from November 1953. A sum of Rs. 1,934–8–0 was realized as compounding fees from November 1953 up to February 1954, from those who violated Timber Transit Rules.

(b) The amount collected as fines or compounding fees for offences of trespassing or illicit cutting of trees in Government forests in Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district is as mentioned below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) 1949–50	2,465	12	3
(2) 1950–51	1,293	11	9
(3) 1951–52	7,752	12	4
(4) 1952–53	7,514	12	8
(5) 1953–54	3,315	3	0

Collection of fines for unauthorized cultivation of poramboke lands in Salem district.

180 Q.—SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total fine recovered for the unauthorized cultivation of poramboke lands for the fasli 1362 in Salem district, taluk-war;

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(*b*) the total area of such lands for fasli 1362 in Salem district, taluk-war; and

(*c*) whether any steps have been taken to prevent such cultivation of grazing, tank and objectionable poramboke lands?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*)

Name of taluk.		Total fine recovered for the unauthorized cultivation.			Total area of such lands.
		RS.	A.	P.	ACS.
Hosur ..	..	26,372	6	0	5,650·00
Krishnagiri	..	12,271	9	0	3,496·11
Dharmapuri	..	25,341	6	0	6,222·75
Harur ..	..	26,811	6	0	1,724·59
Omalur	..	5,262	7	0	1,811·46
Salem ..	..	7,638	9	0	722·63
Tiruchengode	..	13,060	2	0	944·48
Namakkal	..	4,134	0	0	3,305·57
Attur ..	..	4,572	5	0	1,112·40
Rasipuram	..	3,667	15	0	4,415·19
Yercaud	..	65	0	0	94·21

(*c*) No special steps other than eviction proceedings under the Estates Land Act, have been taken.

Conviction of the staff of Police and Prohibition departments for prohibition offences.

181 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state how many out of those convicted for prohibition offences in the last three years belonged to the Police department and Prohibition department?

A.—Twelve members of the Prohibition department and 37 members of the Police department were convicted for prohibition offences during the last three years (1951, 1952 and 1953).

Statistics about industrial disputes.

182 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of industrial disputes in the State during the last three years;

(*b*) the number of disputes that were referred for adjudication;

(*c*) the number of disputes that were settled by agreement before and after they were referred for adjudication;

(*d*) the number of disputes in which award was given;

(*e*) the number of awards that were not implemented;

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(*f*) the number of complaints received that awards were not implemented;

(*g*) the number of cases in which the Government took action for non-implementation of awards; and

(*h*) the nature of action taken and the result thereof?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*h*) A statement[a] is attached.

Advisers to the Government of Madras.

183 *Q.*—Sri K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of various Advisers to the Government of Madras during 1952–53; and

(*b*) the matters on which their advice was sought?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[b] containing the particulars is attached.

Appointment of Harijans as temple trustees.

184 *Q.*—Sri M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Harijans are temple trustees (kovil dharmakarthas) in each district; and

(*b*) how many Harijans have petitioned for appointment as temple trustees in each district?

A.—(*a*) The information is furnished below :—

Name of the district.	Number of Harijans appointed as trustees in temples.
North Arcot	1
South Arcot	1
Tanjore	3
Tiruchirappalli	1
Madurai	5
Tirunelveli	4

(*b*) The information is not available.

Sale of manure in South Arcot district.

185 *Q.*—Sri M. KATTIMUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the income derived by the Government from the sale of manure such as ammonium sulphate, super-phosphate, etc., in South Arcot district in the years 1952–53 and 1953–54 separately; and

(*b*) how many bags of paddy seeds were sold by the Government in the South Arcot district in the years 1952–53 and 1953–54?

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 350–351 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix IX on page 352 infra.

A.—

		RS.	A.	P.
(*a*) Sale-proceeds—for 1952–53	..	13,40,831	2	7
1953–54	..	24,52,662	5	11

(*b*) for 1952–53 8,108 bags of 160 lb. each.
1953–54 1,727 bags of 160 lb. each.

Allotment of burial-grounds for Harijans in Malabar.

186 *Q.*—SRI O. KORAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many petitions from Harijans in Malabar were received by the Government for allotting burial-grounds during the years 1950–54;

(*b*) whether burial-grounds have been allotted to them; and

(*c*) if so, in what places?

A.—(*a*) Eleven representations in the matter were received by the Collector of Malabar.

(*b*) & (*c*) Two burial-grounds have been acquired for the use of Harijans in the Malabar district in 1950–54, one in Eachur desam, Munderi amsam of Chirakkal taluk, and the other in Pantalayini amsam of Kurumbranad taluk. In five cases steps are being taken to acquire lands for burial-grounds.

Export of onions from Madras State.

187 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of tons of onions exported from Madras State in the three years 1951–52, 1952–53 and 1953–54; and

(*b*) the reasons for the fluctuations?

A.—(*a*)

		1951.	1952.	1953 (*up to September*).
Foreign exports	..	17,447	11,407	6,044
Coastal exports	..	572	458	635
Total	..	18,019	11,865	6,679

(*b*) Fluctuations were due to various reasons such as the quantum of export allowed from time to time, the demand in the foreign markets and the supply and price position at home.

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Disposal of appeal petitions by the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

188 *Q.*—SRI M. D. THIAGARAJA PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many appeal petitions of all kinds have been lodged with the Commissioner for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments during the fasli 1363;

(*b*) how many of them have been disposed of so far; and

(*c*) how many are still pending?

A.—(*a*) 71.

(*b*) 63 (including two petitions transferred to the Andhra State and one petition transferred to the Mysore State).

(*c*) 8.

In-patients in the various Government hospitals in the City.

189 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the maximum number of in-patients undergoing treatment in the Government Hospitals such as General Hospital, Stanley Hospital, Royapettah Hospital, Egmore Eye Hospital, Hospital for Women and Children, T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram, on any one day during the year 1953?

A.—General Hospital	1,332
Stanley Hospital	958
Royapettah Hospital	360
Ophthalmic Hospital	629
Hospital for Women and Children	903
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	705

Projects to be executed in Tiruchirappalli district out of the loan raised by the Government in July 1953.

190 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount subscribed by the people in Tiruchirappalli district towards the ten-year loan raised by the Government in July 1953;

(*b*) the names of the several projects, schemes or works to be executed in the Tiruchirappalli district with the help of the said loans;

(*c*) the approximate cost of the works to be executed;

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(*d*) whether any work has been completely investigated and sanctioned for execution; and

(*e*) if so, the particulars thereof?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) According to the figures furnished by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli immediately after the closure of the loan, subscriptions received from the Tiruchirappalli district amounted to Rs. 43½ lakhs roundly.

The Government raised the loan from the market, with reference to the estimated capital expenditure for the State as a whole, after taking into account the loans expected from the Government of India for specific schemes. No orders have been issued allotting specific amounts from the open market loan for individual schemes in each district.

With reference to paragraph 1 of the loan notification, the proceeds of the 4 per cent loan, 1963, issued in July 1953, are to be utilized for meeting the capital expenditure on Irrigation Works and Electricity Schemes only. Based on the figures now available, the total loans raised in 1953–54 fell short of the capital expenditure in the year as shown below :—

	Preliminary Accounts for the first six months of 1953–54.	*Revised Estimate for the second six months of* 1953–54.	*Total.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
Irrigation works	173	217	390
Electricity Scheme	208	355	563
Total ..	381	572	953
Loan from the Government of India for specific schemes.	..	..	229
Share of Madras in the proceeds of 4 per cent loan, 1963, after allowing for repayments of the 3 per cent loan, 1953, before 31—3—1954.	..	..	637
		Total ..	866
Amount of capital expenditure on irrigation and electricity schemes met from the general balances of the Government.			87

(*d*) & (*e*) Proposals for new works which will be beneficial to the people of the district will be considered by the Government on their merits and sanctioned for execution, irrespective of the amount of subscriptions for the loan from the district.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE*

FRENCH INDIAN GOONDAS WHO ARE COMMITTING OFFENCES DAILY IN THE TERRITORY OF MADRAS STATE, BORDERING ON PONDICHERRY (FRENCH) FRONTIER

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have received notice of an adjournment motion from the hon. Member, Sri V. Gopala Gounder. It reads as follows :—

'I am giving notice of my intention to move an adjournment motion to discuss about the matter mentioned hereunder :—

' This House resolves to invite the attention of the Government of Madras to take immediate necessary steps to put down and to prosecute ' French Indian Goondas ' who are committing offences of grave nature *daily* in the territory of Madras State, bordering on Pondicherry (French) Frontier against the State subjects who have got a right of protection under the Indian Constitution.'

The wording of the motion itself is not correct. Moreover the subject of the motion is a fit matter for a resolution and not for an adjournment motion."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" கனம் சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் பிரச்னை மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. ஆனால் இந்த **Motion**, இது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ரூல்களின்கீழ்வராது என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி இருந்தால் அவற்றை கேள்வி மூலமாவது . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" இப்பொழுது அதற்கான urgency போய்விட்டது. ஆதலால் இதை அனுமதிக்க முடியாது." 12-20 p.m.

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் இந்த அக்ரமம் நடந்துகொண்டுதானிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி கேள்வி கேட்பதற்கு இந்த சபையிலே ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் வேண்டும்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" சபையில் இதுபற்றி பல கேள்விகள் கேட்கப் பட்டன. இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதில் **wording** சரியாக இல்லை. **Resolution** மாதிரி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். **It is clearly out of order.**

" Because the thing is continuing, it does not mean that it is urgent."

Information re *duration of the sitting of the House.*

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" கனம் சபைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சபை இன்னும் எத்தனை தினங்களுக்கு கூடும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவர் சொல்வாரா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We just had a conference of leaders of all parties and have come to a tentative decision that the House will sit up to the 13th, that is Friday, and not thereafter."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS PLANTATIONS AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX BILL, 1954.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

" Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Bill [a], 1954, and move—

' *That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.*'

I shall furnish the list of names of Members later.

[a] **Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th July 1954.**

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [9th August 1954

"In moving this motion, Sir, I would like to point out to this House that the system of levy of land tax in this State has been subjected to the criticism that the burden of tax is not distributed equitably among the different classes of landowners and it is also generally accepted that the levy of tax on agricultural income is a progressive and equitable method of taxation. Hon. Members know there is at present no tax on agricultural income in this State. The question of levying a tax on agricultural income has been under the consideration of the Government for a considerable time, even as long ago as 1943. The levy of the tax has been postponed from time to time for some reason or other. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee, constituted to advise the Government on land revenue reforms and land tenure reforms recommended, among other things, the levy of an agricultural income-tax over and above the land revenue assessment, the levy being applied in the first instance to plantation areas and extended gradually to other areas when there is a general progress in the standard of education of farmers. The Government have examined the recommendation of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and in view of the many difficulties that will have to be faced by the farmers if the agricultural income-tax is to be levied on all agricultural produce, the Government decided to levy, in the first instance, the tax on plantations. To secure this result and to obtain an addition to the revenue in the State, the Government have decided to levy with effect from 1st April 1954 a tax on agricultural income from coffee, tea, rubber, cinchona and cardamom plantations.

"The tax will be levied on every person whose total agricultural income is not less than Rs. 3,000 and in the case of every Hindu undivided family or an Aliyasantana family or branch, or a Marumakkattayam tarwad or tavazhi including a Nambudiri family, not less than Rs. 6,000. The scale of levy ranges from 9 pies to 4 annas in the rupee. Persons who will be liable for the levy of the tax will not have to pay income-tax on the first Rs. 1,500 of their agricultural income. The Bill envisages also the levy of a super-tax on incomes exceeding Rs. 25,000. The scale of this levy ranges from Re. 0–1–6 in the rupee to six annas in the rupee. However, in the case of companies, the levy of super-tax will be at Re. 0–1–6 in the rupee on the whole of the total agricultural income. In calculating the total agricultural income, cultivation expenses, amount paid as land revenue or rent by landlord, expenses incurred for the repairs of protective works for the benefit of the plantations, the sum written off for depreciation of machinery, buildings, etc., the expenditure incurred for the purchase or replacement of cattle, implements, etc., and any insurance premium paid against damage or loss of crop and the like will be excluded. The procedure for the assessment and collection of the tax follows mainly the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act and the Travancore-Cochin Agricultural Income-tax Act. The authorities who will exercise powers and functions under this Act will also correspond to those in the Acts mentioned already. Provision has been made for reference on questions of law to the High Court.

9th August 1954] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

" Sir, as the Bill is to be referred to a Select Committee, I need not go into further details and any suggestion made by the hon. Members of the House may be considered by the Select Committee. I request the House to accept and pass the motion moved by me."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1954, be referred to Select Committee.' "

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, in clause 33 of the Bill, which provides for revisionary powers of the Commissioner, it is stated 'any authorities subordinate to him'. I wish to know who are the authorities subordinate to him? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Minister will answer when he replies to the debate at 4-30 p.m."

* SRI C. KANDASAMY :—" கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த தோட்டக்காடுகளுக்கு வருமான வரி விதிக்கும் மசோதாவானது இப்பொழுது பொது விவாதத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. விவாதத்திற்கு பிறகு இந்த மசோதாவானது பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியின் பரிசீலனைக்கு விடப்படும். ஆதலால் இப்பொழுது இந்த வரி விதிக்க கூடிய கொள்கையை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவானது பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் பல ஷரத்துக்கள் வாரியாக நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படும் என்ற உத்தரவாதம் இருக்கும் காரணத்தினால் சில பொது விஷயங்களைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். தோட்டக்காடுகள் மீது வரி விதிக்கும் மசோதாவைப் போலவே பொதுவாக நில வருமானத்தின் மீதும் வரி விதித்தால் நன்றாயிருந்திருக்கும். அவ்வாறு அரசாங்கம் செய்திருந்தால் அது மிகவும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கதாயுமிருக்கும். இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்து எல்லோருக்கும் நியாயம் வழங்கக் கூடிய வகையில் இது இருந்தால் மிகவும் நலமாயிருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் எல்லாம் எந்த அளவிற்கு பணம் சம்பாதிக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். அதே மாதிரியாக சிறு சிறு நிலங்களை வைத்திருக்கும் விவசாயிகளெல்லாம் எந்த அளவுக்கு கஷ்டத்துடன் நிலங்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதும் அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியும். பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் போடக்கூடிய அந்த அளவுக்கு இந்தச் சிறிய நிலங்களை வைத்திருக்கும் சிறிய விவசாயிகள்மீது வரியைச் சுமத்த முடியாது. இவைகளை யெல்லாம் உணர்ந்து, அதற்கேற்ப வரி விதிப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதைப் பற்றி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நன்கு தெரியும். இன்றைக்கு இம்மாதிரி வருமானத்தின் மீது வரி விதிக்கும் அடிப்படை கொள்கை மீதுதான் இந்த வரியும் விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எல்லா ஜனநாயக நாடுகளும் அந்த முறையில் தான் நடந்துகொள்கிறது. நம் நாட்டில் நில வருமானத்தின் மீது வரி விதிக்க வேறொரு மசோதாவை அரசாங்கம் சீக்கிரம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். 12-27 p.m.

" அடுத்தபடியாக தோட்டக்காடுகள் சம்பந்தமாக விதித்திருக்கக் கூடிய வரி ஓரளவு சரி என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இன்னும் அதிகமான வரி விதித்திருந்தால் தவறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஏனென்றால் தோட்டக்காடுகளுக்கு நில வரியானது மிகவும் சொற்பமே. நன்செய் புன்செய் நிலங்களுக்கு விதிக்கும் வரியானது அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் தோட்டக்காடு மீது விதிக்கும் நில வரியானது சம்பிரதாய

ரீதியில் இருக்கிறது. இன்றைய தினம் நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் ஒரு எக்கர் தோட்டக்காடுகளுக்கு வரி $2\frac{1}{2}$ ரூபாயிலிருந்து மூன்று ரூபாய்கள் வரையில் விதிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனல் ஒரு எக்கர் நஞ்சை நிலத்திற்கு 20 ரூபாய் வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரியான கடுமையாக நில வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதனுல்தான் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரியான கடுமையான வரிகளை தோட்டக்காடுகளுக்கு விதிக்காததினுல் அதனின் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் அதிக லாபம் அடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இதுமாதிரியாக அடைந்த லாபத்தை கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்ப்போமேயானுல் பல கோடி ரூபாயிக்குமேல் போகும். குறிப்பாக தோட்டக்காடுகள் வரிவிதிப்புக் கொள்கை நல்ல முறையில் பரிசீலிக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதனுல் அவ்விதம் வரக்கூடிய லாபத்தை அரசாங்கம் கட்டாயம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். ரூபாய் 25 ஆயிரத்திற்கு மேல் வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு சூபர் டாக்ஸ் என்னும் ஒரு வரியைப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்படி $1\frac{1}{2}$ அணுவிலிருந்து 6 அணு வரையிலும் படிப்படியாக வரி விதிக்க உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த மசோதாவின் மூலம் விதிக்கப்படும் வரி விதிப்புகளெல்லாம் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியால் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு ஒரு நல்ல முடிவுக்கு வர வழிவகை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

(The Deputy Speaker in the Chair.)

12-30 p.m. "அடுத்தபடியாக, மிகக்குறைவான தோட்டக்காடுகள் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு விதி விலக்கு அளிப்பதில் எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. அதை நாங்கள் வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனுல் அதில் பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் தாங்களாகவே பலவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் அனுபவித்து தாங்களே விவசாயம் செய்து காப்பி, தேயிலை முதலியவைகளை பயிரிட்டு மார்கெட்டுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த நிலையில் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. ஆனுல் பிரிட்டிஷ் முதலாளிகள் கோடிக்கணக்கான மூலதனம் போட்டு இங்கு பல பெரிய தோட்டக்காடுகளை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் பெரியகாடுகள் பெருவாரியாக இந்நாட்டில் இருக்கின்றன. அதன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்து நல்ல லாபமடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பெரிய மெஷின்களும் தேவையான வசதிகளும் அவர்கள் கையில்தான் இருக்கின்றன. அதனுல் அவர்கள் காப்பி, தேயிலை போன்ற வஸ்துக்களை வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பிவைத்து தங்களுடைய வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வரி விதிக்க வேண்டியதுதான் என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கனம் ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"வெளி நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்த வெள்ளையர்கள் இன்னும் நம்முடைய நாட்டில் தங்களுடைய பிடிப்பை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டின் வளப்பத்தை அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டு அதிலிருந்து வரும் வருமானத்தை வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனுல் நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள சகல வளர்ச்சியும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. சென்ற ஏழு அல்லது எட்டு ஆண்டுகளாக நமக்கு சுதந்திரம் வந்தும் கூட நம்மால் அதை அனுபவிக்க முடியவில்லை. பணம் இல்லை, பணம் இல்லை என்று சொல்வதாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அதனுல் நமது நாட்டின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் வீழ்ந்து விட்டது. வீழ்ந்துகொண்டுவருவதையும் நாம் பார்க்கிறோம். நமக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லாமல் நாசமாகிக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். இப்பொழுது ஐந்து ஆண்டு திட்டம் வந்தும் கூட அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணம் நம் கையில் இல்லை. இந் நிலையிலும் வெள்ளைக்காரன் நம்நாட்டிலிருந்து சுரண்டிக்கொண்டு போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறான். இன்னும் அவர்களுடைய சுரண்டல் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்நாட்டில் வெள்ளைக்காரனுடைய சுரண்டல் இருக்கும்வரையில் நாம் எந்த விதத்திலும் வேகமாக முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியாது. இதை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்திக் கூறுகிறேன். இது இந்நாட்டினருக்குப் போடக்

9th August 1954] [Sri C. Kandasamy]

கூடிய வரி விதிப்பு இல்லை. இன்றைய தினம் வெள்ளையர்கள் கோடிக் கணக்காக இந்நாட்டிலிருந்து சம்பாதித்துக்கொண்டு போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை கணக்கில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வரி விதிக்க வேண்டும். எதிர்கட்சி எப்பொழுதும் குற்றம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று அடிக்கடி குறை சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அரசாங்கத்தின் வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு அக்கறை கிடையாது, செலவினங்களை அதிகரிக்கத் தான் பேசிக் கொண்டே இருப்பார்கள் என்று இந்த மந்திரி சபை பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறது. அதிகப்படியாக வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு வழி இருக்கும்போது எதிர் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லக் கூடிய யோசனைகளை எந்த விகல்ப்பம் இல்லாமலும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அவ்விதமே அரசாங்கமும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக நான்கு அல்லது ஐந்து எக்கரா வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் சிறு விவசாயிகளுக்கு வரி விதிப்பில் திட்ட வட்டமான கொள்கை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய வரியைக் குறைக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டம் கொண்டுவந்தால் உண்மையாகவே விவசாயிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் ஒரு நல்லெண்ணம் ஏற்படும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு மற்ற விஷயங்களை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டி நன்றாக பரிசிலனை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இந்த விதத்தில் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய இடத்தில் அமறுகிறேன்."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not here to oppose this Bill. It is now agreed that when the income of a person or a company goes beyond a particular limit, it should be taxed sufficiently well. The question now is not whether the tax should be levied or not. The question is how far and how much of the income should be taxed. Sir, in this connection, we should not forget the fact that in South India, the planters have not yet provided all the amenities for the labour employed on the plantations compared to what I have seen provided for labour in the estates in the island of Ceylon. In Ceylon, the labourers now enjoy much more amenities than what they enjoyed in the past. I do not say this House or this Government are responsible for the fate of labourers here. Those who were in charge of the administration here and in Delhi are responsible for it. Anyhow, the matter has since been taken up seriously and the Plantation Labour Act has been passed. About ten days or a fortnight ago, there was a big conference of all the parties concerned at Ootacamund and a big programme of expenditure on labour welfare has been drawn up. I would like to ask : ' Are we not interested in these amenities being provided for the labour employed on the estates? ' The provision of these amenities while bringing relief and comfort to labourers will also improve the standard and efficiency of the estates and also production on the estate which will ultimately bring in more revenue to the Government. While considering the question of imposing a tax on the income derived from these estates, we should not be thinking of the ordinary agricultural crops like paddy and the rest. Growing of paddy is very much different from the cultivation of a plantation. The latter requires expert knowledge and constant day to day supervision. These plantations have been brought into existence by the hard work of hundreds and hundreds of efficient

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European planters. Even now there are a number of them here. A large number of Indian planters are also there now. In this connexion, I would like to state I have no plantation in the Madras State at all. Therefore, I can give my dispassionate view on this question. Even if I should own an estate, I need not be ashamed to say so. It is very necessary that we should look after the welfare of the labourers on the estate. Nowadays, the planters have to act as the trustees of these estates. They have many obligations to fulfil. At the same time, we should not also forget the fact that the produce from these plantations has to face a lot of competition in the world market. We, in South India, think that coffee crop is a very big crop in South India. If the production of coffee here is compared to the world production, it is not even one per cent of the total production of coffee in the world. Ninety-nine per cent of the world production is raised elsewhere, in countries like Brazil, Argentine and others. Occasionally also the produce there is used as fuel. This was done formerly but not nowadays. Now they want to increase their production as they do not want to lose their American market. Now the Hon. Minister in charge of Commerce and Industry in New Delhi is anxious to bring down the price of coffee. How can the price of coffee be brought down, when it is proposed to impose a tax on plantation crops at the rates referred to in the Bill, and when all the amenities contemplated in the Plantation Labour Act have to be provided before the year 1955? In addition to these, we also say that the investment market should not be let down. We say that smaller men should be allowed to contribute to the starting of industries. How can we achieve all these four or five things together in the same place? It is not possible. I am most certain that labour on the estates will not get all that is necessary if the Bill goes through as it is. It is all easy for the Minister on the Treasury Bench to say, 'I am only copying Travancore-Cochin, I am not doing anything more'. The situation and circumstances in Travancore-Cochin are very different from what they are here. Even now, in most of the estates in Travancore-Cochin, labourers have not got all the amenities. The Plantation Labour Act has also to be implemented there. Why is it that the Act has not been fully implemented there? It is because of the high rate of taxation that is prevailing in that State, that it has not been possible for the planters to provide all the amenities contemplated under the Plantation Labour Act. What I say is this. Let the taxation Bill be passed but let there be a different method of taxation.

"In this connexion, I may tell the Hon. Minister what I said during the discussion on the main Budget. I said then that the Hon. Minister for Finance had not made out a case for imposing fresh taxation, as the Budget was a surplus Budget and not a deficit Budget. I said it was a surplus Budget because, credit was not given for the Rs. 68 lakhs he ought to get from the Government of India for expenditure on the National Extension Service Scheme.

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Even now, it is reported that the amount of revenue expected from this tax will be only about Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 lakhs. It is absolutely wrong. I think Government will be collecting at least a few crores of rupees which is unnecessary at the moment.

" In this connexion, I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition particularly to this fact. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition should not get into the trap for after all it is only a trap. If I were in his place, I would not support the Bill. Let not the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition think that by the imposition of this tax, labour will get all that they want. I am pretty certain about that. Let us not be in a hurry to introduce this measure now. Let us wait for a few years. Let us examine the question thoroughly. After all, the balance sheets of the companies are available. We know the income from these plantations, rubber, coffee and tea, in the different areas. Every year, we meet and raise the taxation that is necessary. In this case also, if there is surplus after all the amenities are provided for the labour on the estate, we can impose or raise the tax.

" Then, Sir, I will point out certain other defects in the present Bill which will show that the method of taxation itself is wrong. The Government can tax and they want to get Rs. 20 lakhs. I will suggest a scheme which will give Rs. 40 lakhs. It will be a better scheme and the Government can collect Rs. 40 lakhs without all the cumbersome procedure envisaged in this bad legislation. This Bill is absolutely badly drafted. I do not want to blame anybody. I am not going into personalities. But I want to indict the Government of Madras and the Law Department for the bad drafting of this legislation. They will be unable to re-draft it even if it is sent to them again. They can import some people to draft a Bill of this kind. The Law Department of the Government of Madras have tried to copy some provisions of the Income-tax Act and some other provisions of the Agricultural Income-tax Act in Travancore-Cochin. They have not tried to copy some other good provisions of these Acts. 12-40 p.m.

" The cardinal principle of taxation in the present Bill is that they want to exempt persons with an agricultural income of less than Rs. 3,000. That is understood clearly but it is not put into effect. I shall presently explain the position as it exists now. Of course, the Hon. Chief Minister told me that it is not the intention of the Government to make persons who own 30 to 50 acres and whose income is less than Rs. 3,000 pay agricultural income-tax as they may not keep proper accounts. But I am not satisfied with that explanation. It is not as if a person gets Rs. 3,000 as income from agriculture alone and it is a mistake if we think so. I will give an instance, where a person with an income of Rs. 2,000 from agriculture is paying income-tax. Supposing a person gets a dividend of Rs. 1,000 from a company which pays agricultural income-tax and no exemption is given to him, according to the

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present Bill. The Government want to help the common man and they seek the help of small investors. (Interruption from Sri M. Kalyanasundram.) No refund is provided for in the Bill. I am speaking subject to correction. Our idea is that this refund should be provided for in the Bill. That is my object in mentioning it. The object of the Government is to exempt a person with an income of less than Rs. 3,000 and who has no other income. But unfortunately if he gets a dividend of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 from a cardamom estate which is a limited concern, he will not get any refund or rebate. The provision for refund must find a place in the Bill. It is the object of the Government to exempt one-sixth of the total income from agriculture. Suppose the one-sixth of the income from a company is more than a particular amount, there again the company has to pay a double tax. If a person gets a dividend of Rs. 10,000 and an income of Rs. 15,000 from agriculture, roughly about Rs. 4,000 that is one-sixth of Rs. 25,000 is exempted from the agricultural income-tax. The other Rs. 6,000 out of Rs. 10,000 will be subject to agricultural income-tax. Is it fair to levy such a tax? "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Raja of Chettinad was now making out . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Minister will reply to it."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I should like to know whether he gives interpretation to clause 10 (*b*) of the Bill. Clause 10 (*b*) says :

' (*b*) any dividend which he receives as a share-holder out of the agricultural income of a company which has certified that it has paid or will pay the tax under this Act in respect of the agricultural income of such company; '

Does his interpretation cover this clause or not? "

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" This clause is defective. Only one-sixth of the total agricultural income is exempted from agricultural income-tax. Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Leader of the Opposition to this important aspect of the matter. Just now I was referring to a specific instance where a person getting an income of Rs. 15,000 from agriculture and Rs. 10,000 as dividend from a company was liable to pay a double tax. Out of this total income of Rs. 25,000 roughly about Rs. 4,000, that is one-sixth of the total income is exempted from the agricultural income-tax and the other Rs. 6,000 is subject to another income-tax, which is not the intention of the Bill. Therefore, this clause requires some change. The Government want to exempt persons who get an income of less than Rs. 3,000 only from agriculture. In the case of a person who gets a dividend of Rs. 2,500 from an agricultural company which has already paid the tax, no refund is given. If the Government really want to carry out the intentions of the Bill, this provision should

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be suitably amended. If the Government want to camouflage their intentions, I have nothing to say about it. I do not think they have looked into the provisions carefully.

"Regarding the general question of taxation itself, I have already stated enough to show that the finances of this Government do not require a measure with this rate of taxation. It is harmful to have such a rate of taxation for it will impair the efficiency of the estates. It will also affect the amenities to be provided for labour. Lastly, this is not a property which yields an income of its own for ever. It has to be looked after carefully and properly maintained. After a period of 15 to 20 years, re-planting has to be done which entails a heavy expenditure. The expenditure involved in re-planting comes to the actual cost of an estate. If we do not re-plant 1,000 or 2,000 trees on coffee or tea estates every year, ultimately the estates will be ruined. Suppose a person owns about 500 acres and out of these 500 acres, 25 acres may be exempted for income-tax purposes. Some such proportion should be fixed. Let the Government fix that five per cent of the acreage may be allowed for re-planting. As a matter of fact, in countries like Malaya and Ceylon, they have got a rehabilitation fund. The Government themselves collect a certain amount and also contribute some amount to that fund. For instance, in Ceylon out of the profits a certain percentage is collected per acre for the purpose of re-planting. They give it in stages and they send their Inspector to inspect the estates and report whether the estates require re-planting. Periodically money is being given for re-planting. They are all interested in re-planting. Thus the income of the planters is not cut down heavily. So also here, the Government can allow a certain admissible number of acres which they consider as reasonable to be exempted from this income-tax. They can find out from their experts and experienced planters what will be the reasonable percentage of acreage which is necessary for re-planting. Unless this is done, the intentions of the Bill will not be carried out. Therefore, the basic principle behind this Bill is not right. The only principle underlying this Bill is to get money for the Government and nothing else. If that is the only thing that the Government have in view, they could get it even without these 42 pages of bad law.

"My own impression is that the Government's objective can be achieved and the taxes also can be varied from time to time. 12-50 p.m. We have got cardamom, rubber, tea and coffee plantations. Let the Government levy a tax per acre, say Rs. 25 for cardamom, Rs. 35 for coffee, Rs. 50 for tea and so on. These rates could be revised year after year through notifications which shall be placed on the table of the House for its approval. In a particular year, all the four crops may not be equally good and three out of the four may be flourishing and may get good prices. Therefore, with reference to the crop which is able to get a good price in the market, the Government could raise the taxation on that crop. So, I would submit that the entire basis must be changed.

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" The Government have said that they expect to get only about Rs. 7 to 12 lakhs out of this tax. Their idea is really to raise more money though they do not say so. We recently passed legislation authorizing the levy of a surcharge on land revenue. We said that for amounts over Rs. 1,000 the surcharge shall be 8 annas. But in regard to these plantations the surcharge is 10 annas. In the case of the paddy-growing lands where the surcharge is only 8 annas, the owners are not expected to provide the labourers with as much amenities as a plantation owner is expected to provide for his labour. We must take into consideration the fact that this kind of a taxation is going to be levied now for the first time and we must also take note of the fact that these crops have to stand competition from world markets. It will therefore be only fair to consider the possibility of levying this extra tax on an acreage basis. It can be laid down that owners of more than a particular number of acres shall be subject to this extra taxation. This will obviate problems relating to refunds and granting of exemptions, etc. There will be no necessity for such cumbrous legislation and for such a cumbrous machinery to enforce it. No Income-tax Officers will be necessary and the Revenue Department can collect this tax also. I would, therefore, commend to the Government to seriously consider this suggestion.

" Finally, I am not opposed to the levy of this tax on plantations but I am only pointing out the serious defects in this Bill which can easily be remedied. I do hope that the Government will consider these along with other suggestions which may be placed before the Select Committee and when the Bill emerges from the Select Committee and comes up before this House it will be a reasonable piece of legislation."

* SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, initially I am under the disadvantage of being one of the very few Members acquainted with the problems of the plantation industry trying to convince a large body of Members who have made up their minds against the industry. Already an indication has been given by my hon. Friend, Sri Manali Kandasamy, as to the attitude of the party to which he belongs. I am grateful, however, to my hon. Friend the Raja Saheb of Chettinad, a great spokesman of the plantation industry. I think he has dealt with the problems of the industry in a way. Besides what he has said, every Member of this Hon. House, I believe, has received a copy of the printed circular from the Chairman of the United Planters' Association of South India. Certain broad principles have been discussed in it and Members who wish to know more about the plantation industry will have an opportunity of doing so later on after the sitting of the Select Committee. At the moment, the entire principle on which the Communists have based their view-point to support the Government is wrong. Evidently, what the party and the Leader of the Opposition wants to do is to see that the money that is supposed to go to the planters who are mostly foreigners does not go to the countries of their origin. If this is

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their aim, let them see to it that the money does not go to foreign countries and that every pie of it having a reasonable margin, is spent here in this country for providing amenities for the labourers whose cause they have at heart and for improving the condition of life in their district. Instead, if we are going to tax the foreigners much beyond their capacity to pay, the echo of the tramway workers will be heard there before long. One wet evening we will hear that the plantation industry has been closed down just as the tramway company was closed down in Madras. The reaction will be upon us and upon our men and women who will have to cry in the wilderness.

" Now, Sir, before the Select Committee sits, I make an appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Revenue to get figures from the plantation firms regarding the profits they are making and the amounts they are sending home. If he finds that a large sum goes out of this country, the remedy lies in his hands but, on the other hand, if it is not so much as it is made out to be, let him deal with the industry as it deserves.

" It goes without saying that what affects the whole of the industry affects parts of the industry also. If he wants to make an exception in the case of the small growers, he will not be giving them the facilities that he wants to give by taxing the industry as a whole. The small growers are irrevocably linked up with the bigger interests and when the bigger interests suffer the smaller interests will also suffer. While the bigger interests can hold out for some time more the smaller interests will have to close down their show immediately. They have hardly recovered from the effects of the recession which has been of frequent occurrence during the last twenty years. Twenty years ago men holding or owning small or big plantations had to abandon them altogether. Without any exaggeration, let me assure the Hon. the Minister for Revenue that that was the condition. They could not make even enough money to pay the labourers working in the estates. The prospect was very gloomy then. Well, the international agreement on the control of tea plantations came to our rescue. Even now we are not out of the woods altogether. There are certain countries which are not signatories to the control scheme. They are going in for tea and other cultivation without any restriction whatsoever and when their products are in the market we have to look around for safety. That is the position at present.

" What the Government of this State want is money. Very well, they are getting it from the people in different ways. Plantation is a very heavily taxed industry. Government are getting sales-tax for green leaves and for black tea. Besides these, the Government are getting income-tax on green leaves indirectly through sale of export rights and black tea. Then there is the excise duty and many other taxes. Again, we have to comply with the provisions of the Act governing the labour force employed in the industry, and this consumes a lot of money. If anything more is left, it has to be ploughed back into the industry and should 1 p.m.

not be taken away by the Government. If the Government take away what little can be spared to be ploughed back, there will be nothing left for the industry. The industry will starve and in course of time it will die out and the Government will have none but themselves to thank for the consequences.

" This industry is a dollar-earning industry much more than any other industry. By levying this tax, the Government will be cutting their own throat. This Government may say that after all it is the Government of India that will derive revenue from the dollar earnings. But they forget that this Government is getting money from the Government of India also. So I am advising the Government not to kill the proverbial goose that lays the golden eggs.

" Some hon. Members of this House evidently think that this discussion at the moment affects the plantation area only and therefore they are free to support this measure. But as the Hon. Minister has already stated they will have their turn too. The Hon. Minister is not going to spare them. Income-tax on other agricultural products will be levied in due course, when they will wake up and will protest in vain. If they support this measure, then they will have to support other measures levying income-tax on other agricultural products. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

" I once again turn to my Communist Friends. They think that they can give support to this measure because only foreign investors will be affected by it. As I told them before, I will say again, ' you will be cutting the nose to spite the face '. That is what it will come to.

" I hope the Government will be pleased to drop this Bill or postpone it for the time being, for a couple of years or at least for one year. If it is the desire of the Communist Members to put foreign investors out of the industry and then take over the estates and change the law, I must point out that foreign investors are ready to leave the country even now if they get buyers among our own nationals. Who can buy these estates when so much tax is levied on them? In fact the Government are effectively checking the prospect of our nationals buying those estates from foreigners. Give some more time and then we can have the estates in our own hands. The Government can review the position then and if they want, let them tax and tax every industry to death. By levying more and more taxes the Government will be making the lives of the people miserable. The Hon. Ministers are out of touch with the condition of the people at present. There is a general depression all over and particularly in my district it is very difficult for people to make both ends meet.

" It may appear easy for richer people to keep accounts, because they know how to safeguard their own interests. It is only the poor men including the middle-class men that suffer the consequences. To keep accounts is a great headache and it is an

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ordeal to go through it with the officials. The Government are making the lives of the people anything but happy. This is not democracy, I am afraid. It may suit some people or other but it is not the way of life we like to live. For God's sake, drop all these legislations at least for sometime to come. We have had a surfeit of them. Thank you."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this legislation has been proposed to make up the small deficit which was anticipated in the last Budget. As Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad pointed out, the last Budget was not a deficit Budget at all. After hearing his well-reasoned speech, I do not think there is any necessity for additional taxation. The amount of revenue expected from this tax is very small. This agricultural income-tax is a new tax. I hear agricultural income-tax is levied in the Travancore-Cochin State. We must be familiar with the working of the agricultural income-tax in that State. A Special Officer has been deputed by the Government to study the working of that Act, in that State. It is better that we await a full study of the working of the Act in that State. We are proposing to levy a tax on a product, seventy-five per cent of which is being exported. We have to encourage people dealing in exportable products, until we get a favourable balance of payments position. The price of these products have not been fixed and planters have to face competition in international market. When they have to face such competition in the international market, it is better that we allow them some concessions and see that they are strong enough to compete with the other markets in the world. Further tea is an article which is subject to a lot of tax by the Central Government. An excise duty is levied on it. Apart from several other taxes levied on it, we are now imposing this tax on it. After all, tea is a common beverage which is consumed even by the poorest of the labourers. We must see that we keep the price level of tea as low as possible. Hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, in the course of his speech pointed out that the total production of coffee in India is less than one per cent of world's production of coffee. The price of coffee is already very high in our country. Agricultural income-tax should not be levied on this product if we wish to increase its production.

" Rubber is another strategic material for which many foreign nations are fighting. It is a war material and production of rubber ought to be encouraged in our country instead of increasing the tax burden. In addition to these things, instead of proceeding with this measure in a hurry the Raja of Chettinad suggested an alternative method which of course will not be welcomed by the planters." 1-10 p.m.

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—" The hon. Member cannot say that the planters will not agree to it."

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SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—" Income-tax is supposed to be paid by those who get income above a specified level. Levy of a flat rate of Rs. 35 for every planter for particular crops as suggested by the Raja of Chettinad, will ruin many planters. on account of the fact that they have already to pay income-tax over and above a specified level to the Centre. Therefore the levy of a flat rate will ruin many of them.

" At the present moment, the Taxation Enquiry Commission is in the midst of its labours and we have not yet received the report of the Commission. Further, I hear there is already a special Commission on plantation industry. Before we launch on taxation of plantations, it is better we know the conditions under which the planters live. It is better for us to receive the report of the Plantation Commission, which will give us all details. Until then it is better to defer this tax on plantations.

" While thanking you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for having given me an opportunity to speak, I once again repeat that taking into consideration what all I have said before, it is better we postpone consideration of this Bill for one more year."

* SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the measure that is before the House now is a taxation measure. Naturally we have to expect a certain kind of unwelcome response to it and particularly from those that are closely associated with the plantation industry. But at the same time, the House has to remember that funds have to be found for the various ameliorative measures that are bound to be taken up in any Welfare State. Ours is a Welfare State and there is no question of denying that fact. Funds are, therefore, necessary to carry out ameliorative measures; and in order to find the necessary funds, an exploration had to be made of the various avenues that are possible for being taxed. If agricultural income-tax is inevitable in course of time, is there any doubt that the five categories now taken in the plantation industry are the best ones that could be tackled first? Therefore, that doubt is set at rest because the step that has been taken by Government is a step in the right direction.

" With regard to the various ideas, that have been enunciated, viz., that this is not the correct approach, that this should be deferred by one or two years, let me say that those fears cannot be entertained for the reason that this tax has been tried in another State and has been found to be workable. Therefore having regard to all the statistics and information now available, there is no doubt that the decision that has been taken by Government is one in the right direction.

" If it is once found that there is a source of taxation, the question arises with regard to the various approaches that are to be made for realizing the tax. In assessing the income for levying this tax, I personally feel that it would be better to follow

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the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act. What I have in my mind is that even in assessing income-tax on profits, a certain amount is allowed by way of earned income and only the rest is subject to taxation. I am for due allowance being made for those who are employed in plantations and who maintain the plantations in an efficient manner. I find from the draft bill now before the House that this idea has been entirely lost sight of. If there are a number of persons who are actually engaged in planting and who devote their time and energy there, surely their labour ought to eb reckoned with. I do hope that the Select Committee would take into account this factor.

"There are many imperfections in all the chapters. In the first chapter itself even with regard to the definition of various terms, I find there are certain inconsistencies and misconstructions as reflected in the succeeding chapters. In the next chapter, viz., the 'charging section' as it is called, I find that this is rather vague. Adequate attention should be bestowed as to whether certain allowances should or should not be made and the term more strictly defined as to who is the person that is going to be responsible for the payment of the tax and as to who it is who should be charged. Clause 3 which deals with the charging of agricultural income-tax does not deal with the persons and the provisions that are in the succeeding clauses do not co-ordinate or co-relate properly to the person that is liable to pay the tax. I do hope that the Select Committee will bear this in mind and eliminate those aspects which are in the statute and which are capable of double construction, dubious interpretation, equivocation or lacunae. I would seriously suggest that so far as the total income that is to be reckoned for purposes of taxation is concerned, it may be dropped for the present and only the actual income that is got may be taken as the basis or unit on which taxation should be levied irrespective of what other total income is. After all, world or total income is a new idea that has sprung up of late and is in its initial stages. I would appeal to Government to see whether the actual income derived cannot be taken as the basis on which this tax could be levied.

"With regard to the procedure that should be followed, I would appeal to the Hon. Minister that inasmuch as this is a new taxation measure and there might be some sort of agitation also, a lot of educative propaganda may be carried out so that tax-payers might know their obligations and their rights. I would also like that persons in authority would be fully alive to their responsibilities, and that technicalities of the department, if I may so call them, will not interrupt the smooth working of the present Act and that sympathy and consideration and not strict application of the letter of the law will be shown in every case. I would also suggest that definite and precise definitions would be laid down, thus avoiding dubious interpretation. I hope the Select Committee would bear this in mind.

"I find that certain rules are to be framed as to the manner in which and the procedure by which agricultural income of a person shall be computed. Instead of delegated legislation, in the form of rule making, I would suggest that the Select Committee itself would formulate the precise principles on which revenue could be collected. On the whole, I support the measure that is brought before the House. It is very wise that it is referred to a Select Committee. I do hope the Select Committee would go into the *pros and cons* and lay down precise principles under which the tax could be levied.

"Of course one or two previous speakers spoke against the Bill but I personally feel that those apprehensions are more imaginary than real. It may be a hardship whenever a taxation measure is imposed. It is a burden no doubt on some. But at the same time we have to discharge our duties for the establishment of a Welfare State. I am sure that this measure when it is in the Select Committee stage will receive all attention on all aspects and the Bill after it comes out of the Select Committee will allay the apprehensions of all those who have now spoken against it and that it would be a welcome measure designed in the interests of the State. Therefore, with these words, I support the Bill and I thank you, Sir, for having given me an opportunity to place my views on this subject."

1-20 .m. * SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am one of those who believe in the idea of progressive taxation, but I must confess that I am not satisfied with the way in which the idea is implemented by this Government. Taxation measures must serve a two-fold purpose. On the one hand, they must bring money to the coffers of the State and on the other, which I consider the more important one, they must be directed towards an equalization of the income, ultimately helping the formation of an egalitarian society. It has been said that this measure is justifiable because this Government is one which is committed to the idea of a Welfare State or it may even be, as accepted by the Prime Minister of India, a Socialist State. Sir, my complaint is that while the Government proclaim, whenever a measure of taxation is brought, that it is with a view to the establishment of a Welfare State, they are solely and mainly guided by the exigencies of finance only. This has been referred to by more than one speaker. Otherwise, under the changed circumstances when a Taxation Enquiry Commission has been appointed and is about to submit its report, one would have waited for its recommendations to see what comprehensive measures are to be adopted for the attainment of our objective. We may proclaim an objective, but unless we get a comprehensive picture of the same, these piecemeal measures when executed will not help us in achieving our objective. It would be like an artist who, without a model before him, wants to paint a picture of a human-being, but ends with that of a monkey. Though we may execute the different portions at different times, they must fit in into the

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pattern and then only when the whole thing is completed we will have a picture or the idea that we wanted. Otherwise, measure after measure will be brought and at one stage the Government would have exhausted all the taxation measures intended for the establishment of a Welfare State which may even then remain the El Dorado. Therefore, I would submit that these things ought to have been brought as part of a comprehensive Bill, which should be well thought out and then only such measures should be brought before this House. Though we talk incessantly about the establishment of a Welfare State, there is yet no clear idea as to the steps we are going to take to implement or to bring into existence our cherished goal.

"Then, Sir, I said that this is a piecemeal legislation and in any piecemeal legislation, unwittingly often, the hammer hits the same nail on the head. For instance, it was only recently that we passed the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill. Now, this Bill also applies to the same lands which are liable to the surcharge. In the Bill provision is made for deducting land revenue, but surcharge is not included as one of the deductions. Another obnoxious feature in that this is a multi-point agricultural income-tax. Persons owning rights successively in the property as the shareholders of a company or the junior members of a tarwad are made liable to pay this agricultural income-tax. This involves a certain amount of discrimination. One man may own an estate which may be mainly of paddy lands. Another may own an estate which is mainly of plantations. The income derived from both is agricultural income. There would have been no grievance if a bill to tax agricultural income generally has been brought. But here some kind of agricultural income is left off and discrimination has been made.

"Enough has been said and I too feel that the provisions in this Bill are not clear. They are ill-drafted. Let us now take the definition of 'person' in this Bill. We all know that sthanams and sthanees are well-known institutions in Malabar and without doing violence to language, one cannot bring them within the definition of 'person'. That is one instance. With regard to joint families, a difference is made between sub-sections three and four of section 3 and sections 28 and 41. They have to be gone into very carefully. We all know that the right of a junior member for a claim against the tarwad is affected only to the extent of the tarwad rights, but if section 41 is taken at its face value, it would mean that not only the rights of the tarwad will be sold but also the rights of the junior member or the *ananthiravan* will be sold. It would mean that a junior member may have separate rights though the ownership of the property might belong to the tarwad. If I read the section correct, the interpretation would mean that not only the tarwad rights including those of the junior members but even the personal rights of the junior members in the tarwad property would be sold. This is a matter that has to be examined.

"Then, Sir, there is a certain amount of conflict between section 33 and the other sections providing for revision, appeal, etc. It is laborious process and much time is involved. When once the tax is assessed and fixed, the authorities may go on taking coercive steps to collect it and there is no provision to stay execution until the matter is finally disposed of. Not even discretion is given to the appellate authority. That is one of the defects which I find. It is provided in section 33 that the Commissioner may, of his own motion or on an application by the assessee, call for the record of any proceeding which has been taken by any authority subordinate to him and may pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit. It is not clear whether this would apply to cases where there are appeals. That is not made clear. That is why I said there is a certain amount of conflict. Even if there is no appeal, it is open to the Commissioner to call for the papers and either enhance the tax or confirm it.

"Then, I would like to deal with one more point relating to total agricultural income."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Sir, I was dealing with total agricultural income which is defined as all the income derived by a person except that derived from trust and other legal obligations wholly for religious or charitable purposes. We know that a person may get income or own property without being for religious or charitable purpose in entirely different capacities and for that purpose a man is considered to be a different legal entity for separate income. I think the clubbing of these two incomes together is not warranted, because each income in its own way is entitled to be considered separately.

"A passing mention was made of the Travancore-Cochin Act. I submit that that analogy does not apply here. It is very often forgotten that the land tax in Tranvancore-Cochin State is rupees 1–9–0 per acre, whereas in our State the lands are burdened with a land revenue ranging from five to twelve times the rate prevailing in the Travancore-Cochin State and also with a surcharge.

"I want to say a few words concerning the junior members. In a joint Hindu Mitakshara family, the question will not arise because there is very often or always no conflict between one's legal obligation and natural affections. But that is not so in the case of Aliyasanthana and Marumakkattayam families. Anybody who is acquainted with the history of Malabar litigation and court proceedings will be aware of it. Here the karnavan is the sole representative. He may not care very much whatever be the tax that is imposed upon the tarwad. He might even default in payment and see that his wife, child or someone else bids at the sale binami for him to get at the property. Though the circumstances

are changing, still the possibility is there. Therefore what I would plead for is that, as in civil courts, the junior members be given the right to take part in the proceedings connected with this also.

"Then, there is something mentioned about partition. It is said that any member of a Hindu undivided family, an Aliyasanthana family or branch or a Marumakkattayam tarwad or tavazhi is entitled to inform the Commissioner about the partition who, on making an enquiry, will record the fact and that if he does not record it, the family will be considered as joint for the purpose of this Act. It is well known that a joint family cannot be artificially created by a Statute and it is really imposing unreasonable restrictions on the enjoyment and disposition of property, and I very much doubt the legal validity of the sub-clause which deals with this matter. It may very well be that the whole tarwad will be liable for the arrears due up to the end of the partition. But if the partition is *bona fide* there is a severance of status in fact and it does not depend upon the Commissioner's recording or not recording. Therefore I submit that to that extent the sub-clause seems to me to be repugnant.

"These are matters that will have to be considered deeply by the Select Committee. These are a few instances of the very vague and bad drafting in this Bill.

"It is said that deductions will be made for amounts collected as land revenue in the previous year. It might as well be that the amount might be recovered not from the superior landowner but by third parties by coercive processes. It is not clear whether recovery by third parties by coercive processes will be considered as payment. The clause it seems to me, is not capable of any such interpretation. There is a provision for indemnity which indemnifies the payment of only agricultural tax that is payable in this respect. I think that is a clear defect in the drafting.

"Finally, I would only say that in the matter of deduction, nothing is allowed for capital expenditure. We all know that the very tax itself is necessitated because of capital investment. We must view things in the perspective of the aged man of one hundred years planting a mango tree. We are not enjoying the fruits of our own labour. Therefore provision must be made for capital investment; may be that it is spread over a number of years.

"Viewing the Bill in this light, I find that, though its principle is acceptable to me, it has not been properly utilized for achieving the object in view."

* **SRI C. H. KANARAN**:—"മിസ്റ്റർ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി സ്പീക്കർ, സർ, ഈ ബില്ല് തീർച്ചയായും സ്വാഗതാർഹമാണ്. കാർഷികാദായനികുതിയാണ് ശരിയായ നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായമെന്നുള്ള കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് പാർട്ടിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഇവിടെ ആദ്യമേതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്നുള്ള നികുതിസമ്പ്രദായം എന്താണെന്നു പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ഏററവും കുറഞ്ഞ ആദായം ഉള്ളതിന്നു കൂടുതലും ഏററവും കൂടുതൽ ആദായമുള്ളതിന്നു ഏററവും കുറവുമാണ് നികുതികെട്ടുന്നതെന്നു കാണാം. ഈ ക്രമക്കേടുകളെല്ലാം മാററി 2.40 p.m.

ആദായത്തിന്റെ തോതനുസരിച്ചു നികുതി കെട്ടുന്ന ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായം വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ എത്രയോ തവണ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ബില്ലുകൊണ്ടു ആ ഉദ്ദേശം പൂർണ്ണമായും സാധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. എങ്കിലും ആദായത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി നികുതി ഈടാക്കുകയെന്ന തത്വം ഇതിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതിനെ കുറെയൊക്കെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിലെ എല്ലാ വ്യവസ്ഥകളും സ്വീകാര്യമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇത്ര സംഖ്യക്കു മേൽ ഇത്ര നികുതി എന്നെല്ലാം ചില ക്ലിപ്തങ്ങൾ ഈ ബില്ലിൽ വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതെല്ലാം ഒന്നുകൂടി പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ നികുതിയെ എതിർക്കുന്നവർ പറയുന്നതു് ഈ നികുതി കൃഷിയെത്തന്നെ ആകമാനം തകർത്തുകളയുമെന്നാണ്. ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ആദായനികുതി കെട്ടുന്നതു് ചെലവുകഴിച്ചുള്ള ആദായത്തിനാണ്. ചെലവു കണക്കാക്കാതെയും ചെലവുകൾ വകവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കാതെയും ആകെ മൊത്തം വരുമാനത്തിനല്ല നികുതികെട്ടുന്നതു്. മൂവായിരം രൂപ ആദായത്തിനാണ് നികുതികെട്ടാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതു ചെലവു കഴിച്ചുള്ള അററാദായമാണ്,

“ഈ നികുതി തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു ദോഷകരമാണ്, തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു വളരെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടു് ഉണ്ടാകും എന്നാണ് മറെറാരു വാദം. തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട കൂലിയും മററു ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും കണക്കാക്കാതെയാണോ നികുതി കെട്ടുന്നതു് ? വലിയ വലിയ തോട്ടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഗവമ്മേണ്ടു് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കൂലിയും മററാനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു ഒന്നു പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ആശുപത്രിയുടെ പേരിൽ, സ്കൂളിന്റെ പേരിൽ, വെള്ളത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ എന്നുവേണ്ട നൂറുനൂറു ഇനങ്ങളുടെ പേരിൽ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കെന്നും പറഞ്ഞു കണക്കുകൾ എഴുതിവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കണക്കുകൾ ആരെങ്കിലും പരിശോധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ? ഇങ്ങനെ നൂറുനൂറു ഇനങ്ങളിലായി കള്ളക്കണക്കുകൾ എഴുതിവെച്ചതിന്നുശേഷവും ഇ. ആൻറ് എസ്സ്., മലബാർ പ്ലാന്റേഷൻസ് മുതലായ വലിയ തോട്ടം ഉടമകൾക്കു കണ്ടമാനം ആദായം കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ ഒരു ഓഹരി നികുതിയായി കൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല, അതു് ഈടാക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എന്തായാലും ശരി തങ്ങളെ തൊടാൻ പാടില്ല, നികുതി വേണമെങ്കിൽ തൊഴിലാളികളെ പിടിച്ചുകൊള്ളണം എന്നാണ്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർ രാജാ ശ്രീ മുത്തയ്യച്ചെട്ടിയാരും ശ്രീ ആരിഗൌഡരും മുതലാളിമാർക്കുവേണ്ടി നല്ലവണ്ണം വാദിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. പക്ഷെ വാദിക്കുന്നതു മുഴുവൻ തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ പേരിലാണ്. തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് ആപത്താകുമെന്നാണ് അവർ ഭയപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ഹാ ! തൊഴിലാളികളോട് ഇവർക്കു എന്തു സ്നേഹമാണ് ! എന്നു മുതല്ക്കാണ് ഇവർക്കു ഈ തൊഴിലാളിസ്നേഹം തുടങ്ങിയതു് ? നികുതി വരുമ്പോഴാണ് ഇവരുടെ തൊഴിലാളിക്കൂറു മുഴുവൻ ഇളകിവരുന്നതു്. നിയമപ്രകാരം തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട കൂലിയും മററാനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും ഇന്നേവരെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു മുതലാളി കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. അതു ചെയ്തിട്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങനെ വാദിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ അതിന്നു എന്തെങ്കിലും അർത്ഥമുണ്ടെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. നികുതി വരുമ്പോൾ മാത്രം തൊഴിലാളിസ്നേഹം ! ഈ തൊഴിലാളിസ്നേഹമെല്ലാം വെറും വ്യാജമാണ്, പററിക്കലാണ്. ഈ വാദം ഇവിടെ ആരും സ്വീകരിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാണ് ചെലവുകഴിച്ചുള്ള ആദായത്തിന്നുമാത്രം നികുതി കെട്ടണമെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു്, അതാണ് ഈ ബില്ലുകൊണ്ടുദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതും.

“ഈ ബില്ലിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകളെക്കുറിച്ചു വിശദമായ ചർച്ചക്കു ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരുമ്പെടുന്നില്ല. മൂവായിരം രൂപയ്ക്കു നികുതികെട്ടണമെന്നാണ് ബില്ലിൽ പറയുന്നതു്. ഇതു സ്വീകാര്യമാണോ, ഇതു കുറയ്ക്കുകയോ കൂട്ടുകയോ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതുണ്ടോ എന്നും മററുമുള്ള പ്രശ്നങ്ങളുണ്ട്. തല്ക്കാലം ഞാൻ അതിലേക്കു പ്രവേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ പേരിൽ ഈ നികുതിയെ എതിർക്കുന്നതു് ആളുകളുടെ കണ്ണിൽ മണ്ണിട്ടു സ്വന്തം പോക്കററ് തടിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള സൌകര്യം കുറഞ്ഞുപോകുമെന്നുള്ള ഭയംകൊണ്ടാണ്. അതിൽ കൂടുതലായി അതിന്നു യാതൊരർത്ഥവുമില്ല.

“ഈ നികുതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിനോടും ഒരു സംഗതി വ്യക്തമാക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. ഈ നികുതി നടപ്പാക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ മുതലാളിമാരും തോട്ടം ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരും ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ മേൽ അങ്ങേഅററം സമ്മർദ്ദം ചെലുത്തിയെന്നു വരാം. പ്ലാന്റേഷൻ ലേബർ ആക്ട്തന്നെ ഈ അടുത്ത കാലത്തുമാത്രമാണ് ഈ

സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. പ്ലാന്റേഷൻ ലേബർ ആക്ട് അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുകിട്ടുന്നതിന്നു ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു വളരെ കാലതാമസവും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെമേൽ മുതലാളിമാർക്കും തോട്ടം ഉടമകൾക്കുമുള്ള സ്വാധീനം എന്തെന്നു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ നിയമം നടപ്പിൽ വരാതിരിക്കുന്നതിന്നു തോട്ടം ഉടമകൾ അങ്ങേ അററം ശ്രമിക്കുമെന്നും ഗവൺമെണ്ടിനെ ഞെരുക്കുമെന്നും ഉള്ളതിന്നു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്നു നികുതികൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കൂലി വെട്ടിച്ചുരുക്കാനും നിയമപ്രകാരം അവർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ട മററു ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ കുറയ്ക്കാനും മുതലാളിമാർ നിർബ്ബന്ധം പിടിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു വെറുതെയിരിക്കാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. തൊഴിലാളികൾ സംഘടിതമായി പ്രക്ഷോഭണം കൂട്ടും. സർവ്വശക്തിയുമുപയോഗിച്ചു അതിനെ തകർക്കും. മോട്ടോർ നികുതി വന്നപ്പോൾ അതു തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കെതിരായി പ്രയോഗിക്കാൻ മുതലാളിമാർ ശ്രമിച്ചു. പല മുതലാളിമാരും ആ നികുതിയുടെ പേരിൽ തൊഴിലാളികളെ ദ്രോഹിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവുള്ള സംഗതിയാണ്. ഈ നികുതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളവും തോട്ടം ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ മനോഭാവം അതുതന്നെയാണ്. അതിനെ തൊഴിലാളികൾ വകവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല.

"ഈ തോട്ടം ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ ചില എം.എൽ.എ. മാരും എം.പി. മാരു 2-50 p.m.
മെല്ലാമുണ്ട്. തോട്ടമുടമസ്ഥന്മാർ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കണക്കുകളാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു തരത്തിലും വിശ്വസിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ആവശ്യംപോലെ നൂറുനൂറു കണക്കുകൾ എഴുതിവെക്കാൻ മുതലാളിമാർക്കു സാധിക്കും. തോട്ടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം U.P.A.S.I. യുടെ കണക്കുകളുണ്ട്. അവപോലും വിശ്വസനീയമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. 'ഞങ്ങൾ യൂറോപ്യന്മാരല്ല, ഞങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഈ നാട്ടുകാരാണ്, ഞങ്ങൾ നാട്ടിന്റെ നന്മക്കുവേണ്ടിയാണ് നിലകൊള്ളുന്നത്' എന്നെല്ലാമാണ് അവർ പറയുന്നത്. പക്ഷെ പരമാർത്ഥം ഇതൊന്നുമല്ല. വയനാട്ടിലേയും നീലഗിരിയിലേയും വലിയ വലിയ തോട്ടങ്ങളെല്ലാം യൂറോപ്യന്മാരുടെ കൈയിലാണ്. യൂറോപ്യന്മാരുടെ കണക്കുകൾ ശരിക്കു പരിശോധിക്കാൻ ഇന്ത്യാഗവൺമെണ്ടുതന്നെ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഘട്ടമാണിത്. 'ഞങ്ങൾ പഴയ ഭരണാധികാരികളാണ്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷുകാർ വിട്ടുപോയപ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങളേയും ഞങ്ങളുടെ താല്പര്യങ്ങളേയും സംരക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളാമെന്നു ഗവൺമെണ്ട് കരാറു ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങളെ തൊടാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല' എന്ന അഹങ്കാരത്തോടെയാണ് അവർ പെരുമാറുന്നത്. ഈ യൂറോപ്യൻ തോട്ടമുടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ കണക്കുകൾ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഒന്നു പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഔദ്യോഗികച്ചിലവ് മേൽനോട്ടച്ചിലവ് എന്നും മററുമുള്ള പേരിൽ അനവധി സംഖ്യ കണക്കെഴുതിവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പതിനായിരവും ഇരുപതിനായിരവും ഉറുപ്പിക ഇങ്ങനെ കണക്കെഴുതിവിടുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നിട്ടു ശേഷമുള്ളതിനാണ് ലാഭം കണക്കാക്കുന്നത്. തേയിലത്തോട്ടങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം മാനേജിങ്ങ് ഏജൻസിയുടെ പേരിൽ ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യകൾ തട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോവുകയാണ്. ഇതെല്ലാം ശരിക്കു കണക്കാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിലേ ഈ നികുതിമൂലം ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്നു ശരിയായ ആദായം ലഭിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നുള്ളു. കാർഷികാദായ നികുതി നിയമംകൊണ്ട് ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്ന് ആദായം ഉണ്ടാക്കണമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ തോട്ടങ്ങളുടെ കണക്കുകൾ ശരിക്കൊന്നു പരിശോധിച്ചേ മതിയാവൂ. ആവശ്യമുള്ള ചെലവിനങ്ങൾ ഏതെല്ലാം, അനാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളവ ഏതെല്ലാം എന്നൊന്ന് പരിശോധിക്കണം. അതു ശരിക്കു ചെയ്യാമെങ്കിൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്ന് നിശ്ചയമായും നല്ല വരുമാനം ലഭിക്കും.

"ഒരു കാര്യം പ്രത്യേകം എടുത്തു പറയണമെന്നു ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. അമിതാദായം തട്ടിയെടുത്തിട്ട് അതിലൊരോഹരി നികുതിയായി കൊടുക്കാൻ തയ്യാറില്ലെന്ന് പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥമെന്തെന്നു നാം ആലോചിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. നികുതി വേണം. അതു സാധാരണ ആളുകളെ ഞെക്കി ഉണ്ടാക്കികൊള്ളണമെന്നാണ് അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. സാധുക്കൾക്ക് വേണ്ട ഉപ്പായാലും കൊള്ളാം, മുളകായാലും കൊള്ളാം, എല്ലാത്തിനും നികുതി കെട്ടിക്കൊള്ളൂ. തങ്ങൾക്കു അതിൽ യാതൊരാക്ഷേപവുമില്ല. പണക്കാരെ മാത്രം തൊട്ടേയ്ക്കരുത്. അവരുടെ മേൽ നികുതിയേ പാടില്ല. ചുരുക്കത്തിലിതാണ് ഈ നികുതിയെ എതിർക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്നു നികുതി വേണം. ആ നികുതി എവിടെ നിന്ന് ഈടാക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് പ്രശ്നം. കോടിക്കണക്കിന് കൊള്ളലാഭമടിച്ചുകൂട്ടിവയ്ക്കുന്ന മുതലാളിമാരിൽനിന്നു ഈടാക്കണമോ, സാധു

കളെ വിടിച്ച് ഞെക്കി നികുതിയുണ്ടാക്കണമോ എന്നുള്ളതാണ് പ്രശ്നം. ചോദ്യം വളരെ വ്യക്തമാണ്. ഏതു പാർട്ടിയിൽ പെട്ടവരായാലും ശരി ഏററവും വലിയ പിന്തിരിപ്പന്മാർക്കു മാത്രമേ ഈ നികുതിയെ എതിർക്കാനാവൂ. രാജാ ശ്രീ മുത്തയ്യാ ചെട്ടിയാർ ഏതു പാർട്ടിയിൽ പെട്ട ആളായാലും ശരി സ്വന്തം താല്പര്യത്തിൽ കൈവയ്ക്കരുതു് എന്നാണ് വാദിക്കുന്നതു്. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്നു നികുതി വേണം. പക്ഷെ ഞങ്ങളെ തൊടരുതു്. ഞങ്ങളെ തൊട്ടാൽ ഞങ്ങൾ എതിർക്കും. ശ്രീ ആരി ഗൌഡരുടെ നിലപാടും അതുതന്നെയാണ്. കാർഷികാദായ നികുതിയേ പാടില്ല. അതു് പണക്കാരെ ബാധിക്കും. മുതലാളിയുടെ കീശയിൽ കൈവെയ്ക്കുന്നതിനെ എതിർക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ മനോഭാവമാണ് ഈ ബില്ലിനെ എതിർക്കാനുള്ള കാരണം. ഈ എതിർപ്പ് വിപുലമായ തോതിൽ ഇനിയുമുണ്ടാകും. അതിൻെറ ഒരു തുടക്കം മാത്രമാണ് നാം ഇവിടെ കണ്ടതു്.

“ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായംതന്നെ പാടേ മാറേറണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. അതു് ഞങ്ങൾ വളരെക്കാലമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയുമാണ്. കാർഷികാദായ നികുതിയെക്കുറിച്ച് പറയുമ്പോൾ കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് കണക്കു വെയ്ക്കാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടാവുമെന്നാണ് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നതു്. കൃഷിക്കാരൻ അവൻെറ വരവു ചെലവുകൾ എന്തെന്ന് അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണ്. കണക്കുണ്ടെങ്കിലേ ലാഭനഷ്ടങ്ങൾ കണക്കുകൂട്ടാനും അതിന്നനുസരിച്ച് ചെലവുകൾ ക്രമപ്പെടുത്താനും സാധിക്കൂ. ഈ തത്വത്തിൻെറ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലല്ല ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് ഈ നികുതി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് ഞാൻ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന്നു തൽക്കാലം പണം വേണം. അതിനുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമായിട്ടാണ് ഇതു സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ശരിക്കുള്ള കാർഷികാദായ നികുതിതന്നെ സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു നികുതി സമ്പ്രദായം ഇവിടെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ വളരെക്കാലമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു പലതും പറഞ്ഞ് സൂത്രത്തിൽ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുകയാണ്. ഇവിടെ ലാൻറു റവന്യൂ വളരെ കൂടുതലാണ്. തിരു-കൊച്ചിയിലാണെങ്കിൽ അടിസ്ഥാനനികുതി തുച്ഛമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അവിടെ കാർഷികാദായനികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞ് ഇവിടേയും കാർഷികാദായ നികുതി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല എന്നാണ് മറെറാരു വാദം. കാർഷികാദായനികുതി കഴിയുന്നതുംവേഗം നടപ്പാക്കണമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ ചെറിയ കൃഷിക്കാരെ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ കഴിയുമെന്നു കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് തന്നെ സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ആ തത്വം നാട്ടുകാരും പൊതുവെ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. കാരണം ആദായം കൂടുതലുള്ളവരിൽനിന്ന് കൂടുതൽ നികുതിയും ആദായം കുറഞ്ഞവരിൽനിന്ന് കുറച്ചു നികുതിയും ഈടാക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണു നീതി. നികുതി കൊടുക്കാൻ കഴിവില്ലാത്തവരെ നികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കാനും സാധിക്കും. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിന് ആദായമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതും നാട്ടുകാർക്കു ആശ്വാസം നൽകുന്നതുമായ ഈ നികുതിസമ്പ്രദായം നമുക്കു എന്തുകൊണ്ടു സ്വീകരിച്ചുകൂടാ ?

“ഈ ബില്ലിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം എനിക്കു പലതും പറയുവാനുണ്ട്. നോട്ടീസ് കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ തൃപ്തികരമാണോ, സൂപ്പർടാക്സ് കെട്ടുന്നതു് ഇരുപത്തയ്യായിരത്തിനു എന്നു വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു് ന്യായമാണോ, അതു ഒരു പതിനായിരം ആക്കിയാൽ ദോഷമുണ്ടോ എന്നിങ്ങനെ പലതും ആലോചിക്കാനുണ്ട്. ഈ ബില്ലിൽ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന നിരക്കുകളുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനവും ഒന്നു കൂടി പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഏതായാലും ഈ നികുതി സായ്പന്മാരുടെ തോട്ടങ്ങളെ സ്പർശിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. സായ്പന്മാരെ തൊട്ടാൽ ആകാശം പൊളിഞ്ഞു താഴെ വീഴുമെന്നു ഭയപ്പെടുത്തുന്നവരുണ്ട്. അവരെ നന്നാക്കാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. അവരെ വിസ്മരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു തന്നെ നമുക്കു മുന്നോട്ടു പോകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സായ്പന്മാരെത്തന്നെയാണ് ആദ്യം തൊടേണ്ടതു്. എങ്കിലെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്നു അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഉണ്ടാവുകയുള്ളൂ. നമ്മുടെ ധനം സായ്പന്മാർ കൊള്ളയടിക്കുന്നതിനെ തടയാൻ എന്തിനു മടിക്കണം ? നാം സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിന്നുവേണ്ടി പോരാടിയതു് നമ്മുടെ ധനം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുതന്നെ കിടക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടെയാണ്. സായ്പന്മാർ പോയാൽ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം നശിച്ചുപോകയില്ല. ആകാശം ഇടിഞ്ഞുവീഴുകയുമില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യം നന്നാകാൻ അവർ പോകേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണ്. ഒരു കാര്യം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഓർമ്മിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഞാനുദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നികുതി കൃഷിക്കാരന്നു ദോഷമാണ്, തൊഴിലാളിക്കു ദോഷമാണ്, പാവപ്പെട്ടവർ

9th August 1954] [Sri C. H. Kanaran]

മോക്ഷമാണ്. എന്നെല്ലാം പറഞ്ഞു ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കുന്ന ഒരു കൂട്ടർ ഇവിടെയുണ്ട്. അവർ ആരാണെന്നു എല്ലാവർക്കുമറിയാം. പക്ഷെ അവരെ വകവയ്ക്കാതെ സധൈര്യം മുന്നോട്ടുപോകാനുള്ള കരുത്തു് ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിനുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. രണ്ടു ഇടി കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് പതുങ്ങും, കാരണം, ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് എന്നു 3 p.m. പറഞ്ഞാൽതന്നെ ജന്മിമാരും മുതലാളിമാരുമാണ്. മുതലാളിമാരുടേയും തോട്ടമുടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടേയും ഭാഗത്തുനിന്നു സമ്മർദ്ദം മുറുകുമ്പോൾ ബില്ലിനു് എന്തു സംഭവിക്കുമെന്നു ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. ഇന്നു വലിയ ധൈര്യത്തിൽ ബില്ല് കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് രണ്ടടി കിട്ടുമ്പോൾ എന്തു ചെയ്യുമെന്നു കണ്ടുതന്നെ അറിയണം. തോട്ടമുടമസ്ഥന്മാരാരാണെന്നു പരിശോധിച്ചാലറിയാം, അധികം പേരും കോൺഗ്രസ്കാരാണെന്നു്. അവരെ തൊട്ടാൽ കോൺഗ്രസ് എവിടെ പോകും, ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് എവിടെ പോകും, ഈ ബില്ല് എവിടെ പോകും എന്നൊന്നും ഇപ്പോൾ പറയാറായിട്ടില്ല. ഏതായാലും ഈ ബില്ലിനെ ഞാൻ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നു.''

* Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—'' Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome this measure and only say, ' Better late than never '. I am one of those persons who have been all along clamouring for a more scientific land revenue policy, namely, substitution of agricultural income-tax for the existing outmoded, obsolete and impracticable land revenue system which has been fixed up on an ancient basis. There is hardly any question that taxation, to be just, must be levied on him who can afford to bear it, and the duty or responsibility towards the State is more on the part of the man who can afford to pay it because he derives a larger income from the natural resources of the State than others. Land primarily is an asset of the community and he who makes a large profit from land must necessarily be put on a par with those who make income by other means, say, by commercial activity. At present, what we have is a land revenue system where there is a legitimate grievance on the part of those who by non-agricultural activities make an income and who are compelled to pay tax while, at the same time, if only they pursued agriculture as their activity, they are exempt from taxation altogether. There is this wide discrimination that we see and there is no reason why it should be continued at all. The only scientific system of taxation is the levy of income-tax. The present land revenue system to be replaced in part at least by agricultural income-tax is, therefore, welcome.

'' A certain objection has been raised that the analogy between the agricultural income-tax in the Travancore-Cochin State and that proposed in the present Bill cannot hold good or is not on all fours. The objection taken is that in the Madras State the rate of land revenue, that is already being levied is very high, that there is, therefore, no justification to superimpose upon the existing land revenue agricultural income-tax, and that in the Travancore-Cochin State there is only a nominal or a light basic tax *plus* agricultural income-tax. But I should like to point out to the hon. Member who raised that objection that so far as the plantations are concerned—and the scope of the present Bill is limited to plantations in Malabar with which, I can claim, I have personal acquaintance—to some extent taxation on plantations and estates on the basis of dry land assessment varies from 12 annas to

Rs. 1-8-0, never more than Rs. 2. Even the hon. Member cited that in the Travancore-Cochin State the basic tax was Rs. 1-9-0 or so. So, speaking from my experience in Malabar, on an average, I can say that the basic tax in the Travancore-Cochin State is more or less the same as the dry land assessment in the Madras State. Agricultural income-tax is not, therefore, going to impose an additional burden. But when we take the plains, that is, non-plantation areas, in the case of wet lands, the tax per acre may be anything from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 and that on garden lands also may be fairly high. Whether in such cases we should abolish the existing land revenue altogether and impose a lighter basic tax plus agricultural income-tax is a matter to be considered by the Assembly in due course when there is an extension of this principle to such lands. But I can say that in the Coorg State which is a neighbour of Madras, they impose the existing land revenue *plus* agricultural income-tax on all lands—not merely estate lands, but also wet lands and garden lands. I have read through the Coorg Agricultural Income-tax Act, and I should point out that instead of Rs. 11 or Rs. 12 per acre, the tax there will be about Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per acre. But I do not see any reason why there should be a double taxation on land, i.e., the existing land revenue which, although primordial, is really based upon some kind of income, *plus* agricultural income-tax. We should certainly not kill the goose that lays the golden egg by strangling those who engage themselves in productive activity on land, that is, by taxing them heavily. At the moment, we are not concerned with that; but when we extend this principle to other lands, we may have to revise the existing land tax and impose perhaps a lighter land-tax *plus* agricultural income-tax. There is no doubt that judged on all principles of fiscal policy, agricultural income-tax is far more rational and scientific than any other form of tax. Therefore, I welcome this measure.

" Then, there is the other objection raised—that the tea and coffee plantations will perish or will be wiped out if this tax were imposed. Logically speaking, the argument seems to be fallacious because this is a case where admissible expenditure is allowed (under the Bill) which will make room for all expenses of cultivation. The only point is as to whether the capital expenditure should also be provided for. That is a detail which, I suppose, will be gone into by the Select Committee. A detailed investigation of facts and figures will have to be made with reference to the working expenditure and capital outlay necessary in the case of estates and necessary adjustments made. But, substantially, the basic framework or skeleton of the Bill is undoubtedly sound.

" Now, I wish to sound a note of caution. We find that all these taxation measures are introduced in such a way that ultimately the gain is very little and a staff is straightway appointed. Even now we hear that a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and an army of other subordinate staff will go into action. We know also, from our experience with the sales tax authorities and

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their activities, that there is a large element of harassment in these things. Corruption also permeates among the officers and staff. I am sure that the agricultural income-tax officers, when they go into action, will repeat the tendencies of their fellowmen in other departments and that there will be a lot of harassment of the agrarian community which could, if we can make some sensible legislative provision, be avoided. I suggest for deeper consideration—of course, I cannot say off-hand that that should be accepted—whether on the basis of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act or the Motor Vehicles Passenger Tax Act or the Mysore Agricultural Income-tax Act, some kind of a compounded figure per acre worked out on the income should not be provided and whether anybody who has any objection in any particular year against that particular assessment should not be made to object and prove his case to the contrary. That will emancipate the assessees from the clutches of agricultural income-tax officers. I am afraid there will be some kind of harassment and what is more, going to the income-tax officers, submitting returns and books of account, again and again going to an auditor or an accountant and appearing before the income-tax officer—all these things will involve an amount of expenditure which could be avoided. I submit these details for the consideration of the Select Committee. But I will say that it is a very salutary provision. More than all, it is a scientific provision and, as a fiscal measure, it should receive the support of all. But we should certainly see to it that the enactment is not so worked nor the taxation rates made so high as to kill or wipe out the tea plantations or the coffee plantations. However, it is unlikely to happen, and as I have already pointed out and as the hon. Member Sri Kanaran at great length pointed out, when the Plantation Labour Act and all other enactments which imposed obligations upon the estate managements are there and when there are admissible items of expenditure, there is hardly any reason why we should be apprehensive that estates will collapse. Cultivation expenses and other like items have been made admissible and only if there is a balance profit of Rs. 3,000, it will become assessable. The rates here are also comparatively more favourable than those in the Coorg Act so far as I can judge from the materials I have. I do not think that there is any serious complaint or peril of all our estates being wound up. Only vested interests try to threaten or frighten people. But as it is, there is no need to be apprehensive.

" Finally, this measure will receive the support of all those who are interested in the welfare of the people and all those who really want the substitution of a rational fiscal policy for an outmoded one. I am sure this measure will yield good revenues and whatever revenues it yields will go to the benefit of the people."

* SRI T. ANANTA PAI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not think there is any doubt about the soundness of the principle of agricultural income-tax. As the previous speakers have pointed out, our Welfare State, having committed itself to a number of

progressive measures, has to find its own resources. Even under the Five-Year Plan, we are very much behind the target. The Planning Commission has pointed out the need to augment our resources as far as possible so that the target might be fulfilled. But in thinking of a measure of taxation like this, there are some considerations which require to be given due importance. In the first place, there is the Taxation Enquiry Commission now sitting and going into the various measures of taxation in existence and proposed to be introduced. The Commission wants to rationalize the methods of taxation in this country. At the same time, the Government of India have appointed a committee to go into the conditions of workers in the plantation industry. Certain commitments have to be made so far as labour is concerned. Labour has to be assured of a minimum standard of living and other comforts. These are all items of expenditure which the management of every plantation will have to bear. To point out that because these are admissible items of expenditure it does not matter if agricultural income-tax is imposed, is I think, not a very sound argument, because these commitments to labour by the management of the plantation are asked to be made on the presumption that the managements of plantations have been earning a lot of money as profit and that the same income will continue to be derived in future also. So, I do not think that if the planters raise some objections to this measure they can be dismissed as having no foundation whatsoever. At the same time, in thinking of measures of taxation like this, questions of mismanagement of some managing agents, their treatment of labour in some other cases, the dividends that they have been declaring, and who owns the plantations—whether they are owned by the Europeans or by this community or that community—are, I think, irrelevant. What we have to consider is to what extent the plantation industry in future will have to or can bear this expenditure because this measure of taxation is going to be a permanent one and is not limited to a year or two just to make up a revenue deficit.

3-10 p.m. "Under the circumstances, we have got to see how exactly these Acts are working in the neighbouring States of Coorg, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore. As these States have introduced agricultural income-tax in their respective States, we might learn from their experience. So far as the limited companies are concerned, it may be that they are owned by a few individuals, or it may not be the case also. Whatever it is, it has become the practice for a large number of middle-class people to buy shares in the stock exchange and thus invest their savings. I may point out that these limited companies as such are not going to pay this tax. Ultimately, the shareholders will have to bear the burden. Of course, it may be said that our Act provides for refund. I am told that in the State of Travancore-Cochin, the question of refund has not yet been gone into as there are a number of assessees. If every assessee can say that his income is below the taxable limit and can claim refund, I would request the Government, especially

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the Finance Department, to carefully see to what extent the tax expected to be collected from this measure is likely to be affected by granting such refunds. If the idea is not to grant any refund as such, I would rather like the dropping of the provision relating to refund altogether so that we may not commit ourselves to the grant of any refund. Instead of having a provision like this, we can as well follow the provision adopted by the Government of Mysore, and fix the tax as Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per acre as we may think fit. In this State there are about two lakhs of acres under plantations. If we calculate on this basis, we may be able to collect Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre, instead of the sum of Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 lakhs that is contemplated under the Bill. I do not know how this sum of Rs. 7 to Rs. 12 lakhs has been arrived at, and whether it was arrived at after making due provision for refunds. Anyway, I would request the Government to carefully consider whether it would not be worth while to adopt the Mysore method as it would be simple and inexpensive, and would also save the assessees from harassment at the hands of the officials.

"Sir, there is another problem concerning the plantations which cannot be ignored by anybody who is interested in the industrial development of the country. Taking the plantation industry, we have to see what are the difficulties that the industry will have to face. One important fact we have to bear in mind. The plantation industry should be treated in the same manner as any other industry which uses machines. Just as the life of a machine is fixed as ten years or fifteen years or whatever it is and just as provision is made for depreciation or replacement in the course of these ten or fifteen years, it would be entirely scientific to consider the life of a plantation to be so many years and make adequate provision for depreciation so that the industry may not suffer from or languish for want of adequate funds to replace, replenish or rehabilitate itself.

"Then, I would respectfully point out to the Government that they have to consider very carefully all the implications of a measure like this. Formerly all agricultural produce was exempted from the payment of income-tax. Take the case of coffee. When it is cured by an industrial process, it is no longer considered an agricultural commodity and is therefore considered to be liable for income-tax. If even at that stage it is considered to be liable for income-tax, it would be desirable for the State Government to get into touch with the Central Government and find out to what extent this double taxation should be allowed. I request the Select Committee to go into some of these points. Whatever it is, the measure is most welcome. This has been welcomed by all sections of the House for various reasons of their own; some have welcomed this measure with a vengeance on planters. Anyway, I only wish to reiterate that this measure of taxation must be scientific as it is going to be a permanent one. Thank you, Sir."

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3-15 p.m.

Sri M. PALANIYANDI :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் விவசாய வருமான வரியை தோட்டப் பயிருக்கு அதாவது தேயிலை, காப்பி, ஏலம் போன்ற பயிர்களுக்கு விதிப்பதற்காகக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மசோதாவை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய சில நண்பர்கள் அரசாங்க வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில்தான் துண்டு விழவில்லையே அப்படியிருக்கும்போது எதற்காக இந்தப் புதிய வரித்திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் உண்மையில் மக்களுக்குப் பல சௌகர்யங்களைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கும்போது அரசாங்கம் தங்களிடம் பணமில்லை பணமில்லையென்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு வருவதைப்பார்க்கிறோம். ஆகவே இந்த வருமான வரியைத் தோட்டப் பயிர்களுக்குப் போட்டால் தான் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் பணம் சர்க்காருக்குக் கிடைக்கும். அதன் மூலம் நம் மக்களுக்கும் அதிக வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியும். ஆகவே தான் நாங்கள் இதை வரவேற்கிறோம்.

" குறிப்பாக எந்த வரியைப் போட்டாலும் அந்த வரிப்பணம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கே சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சிமெண்ட் டன் ஒன்றுக்கு 5 ரூபாய் வரி போட்டார்கள். அந்தப் பணமும் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கே தான் சென்றுவிட்டது. நமக்கென்று தனிப்பட்ட வரி இனம் நிறைய கிடையாது. இந்த வரி இனத்தையாவது நம் அரசாங்கம் நிச்சயமாகப் போட்டுக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். மேலும் அந்தப் பிராந்திய மக்கள் காடாரம்ப நிலங்களுக்குக் கட்டவேண்டிய வரியைத் தான் கட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதாவது ஏக்கருக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் ஒன்றரை ரூபாய் என்று தான் கட்டி வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒரு ஏக்கரின் வருமானம் 400, 500 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வருகின்றது. குறிப்பாக இதர நிலங்களின் வருமானத்தை விட மிக அதிகமாகவே இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இவர்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கும் வரி மற்றவர்களிடமிருந்து வாங்குவதைவிட மிகக் குறைவாகவே இருக்கின்றது. ஆகவே இந்த வருமான வரியைக் கொண்டு வருவது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும்.

" அதோடு வேறு சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் மைசூரில் வரி விதிப்பதைப போல ஏக்கருக்கு 10 ரூபாய் 15 ரூபாய் என்று மொத்தமாக வருமான வரிக்குப்பதிலாக வரி விதிக்கலாமென்று சொன்னார்கள். இது ஒருபோதும் சரியாகாது. ஏனென்றால் ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் உள்ள பணக்காரன் ஏக்கருக்கு பத்து ரூபாய் என்று வரி கட்டுவான் என்றால் 5 ஏக்கர் உள்ள சிறிய விவசாயியும் கூட ஏக்கருக்குப் பதினைந்து ரூபாய் என்று கட்டவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். இது நியாயமாகாது. அதிக வருமானமுள்ள விவசாயிக்கு வரி போடுவது நியாயமாகலாமே தவிர குறைந்த வருமானமுள்ள விவசாயிக்கும் வரி போடுகிறோம் என்பது நியாயமாகாது ; தர்மமாகாது. ஆகவே நிச்சயமாக இவ்வளவு ரூபாய்க்கு அதாவது மூவாயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வருமானமுள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு வருமான வரி உண்டு என்பது சரியான யோசனையாகும். அதோடு ஆட் கூலி, விதைக் கூலி, பயிர்ச்செலவு கூலி போன்ற இனங்களுக்கு பணம் ஒதுக்கியது போக பாக்கியிருக்கும் வருமானத்தின் மீது தான் வரி விதிக்க உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இதை எதிர்ப்பதற்கு எந்தக் காரணமும் கிடையாது. ஒரு சில பேர்கள் தங்களுக்குக் கிடைத்து வந்த லாபம் இனி குறைந்துவிடப் போகிறதே என்ற காரணத்திற்காக வேண்டுமானால் இதை எதிர்க்கலாமே தவிர அவர்களுக்கும் கூட இதனால் பெருத்த நஷ்டம் வந்துவிடுமென்று சொன்னால் அது முழுப் பொய்யாகத்தான் இருக்கும். இந்த மசோதாவை மேலெழுந்தவாரியாக அவசரப்பட்டு அமுலுக்கு கொண்டு வந்துவிடாதிருக்க இதனை ஒரு பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விடவேண்டுமென்று சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். என்னைக் கேட்டால் நாமே இதைப்பற்றி நன்றாக விவாதித்து சரியான முறையில் பாஸ் செய்து விடலாம். இதைப் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டிய அவசியமே கிடையாது. ஏனென்றால் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பினால் அங்கே பலர் பலவிதமான யோசனைகளை சொல்லி மசோதாவின் அடிப்படைக் கொள்கைக்கே பங்கம் விளைவித்துவிடுவார்களோ என்று கூட அஞ்சுகிறேன். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இந்த மசோதாவை உடனடி

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யாகச் சட்டமாக்க முயலவேண்டும். இதேபோல இன்னும் பல நல்ல நல்ல திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Hon. Member Sri K. V. Ramaswamy may now speak."

SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்த வருமான வரி மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கிறேன் . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's name is not K. V. Ramaswami. I have not called the hon. Member to speak. He may resume his seat."

(Hon. Member Sri K. V. Ramaswami rose to speak.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member probably does not want to speak. He could have spoken, if he so desired, when I called him to speak. Now, hon. Member Sri K. Parthasarathy will speak."

* SRI K. PARTHASARATHY :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. While doing so, I wish to make a few observations regarding some of the various points mentioned by the hon. Members on the floor of the House. Most of the Members supported the principle contained in the Bill. Only a few Members were bold enough to say that this measure would kill the industry and the industry would be forced to close down. I fail to see how this small taxation measure will kill the industry. After all, as this taxation measure is based on a slab system, and plantations having an income below the taxable limit fixed under the Bill will be exempt, I do not think those hon. Members are right when they say that this measure will kill the industry.

" Of course, the planters have to face competition from all over India and the world and therefore, it is a matter for consideration whether the rate of taxation should not be regulated in such a way that they meet the competition squarely and that they are enabled to compete in the world markets. I am sure, Sir, that when the Select Committee takes up the question of rate of taxation, it will certainly consider this aspect and the rate of taxation will be fixed reasonably. 3-20 p.m.

" Sir, while endorsing the principle contained in the Bill, I wish to make a few observations regarding the provisions relating to the 'Charge of agricultural income-tax'. In clause 3, sub-clause (4), there is the principle that in the case of an undivided Hindu family consisting of brothers only, certain relief is given. In 1937, when the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act was passed, the widow was given a right to the joint family property, the same right as that of her husband. This provision, I wish to submit, has not been taken note of in this legislation. We in this State have adopted that provision and extended that provision to agricultural property also. But here in this Bill relief is given

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only to undivided Hindu family consisting of brothers only or 'of a brother or brothers and the son or sons of a brother or brothers'. What I wish to submit is that if the principle is to be given effect to correctly, it should not be confined to 'son or sons of a brother', but should be extended to cover cases of 'widow' or 'widows of brothers' also. Now the widow of a brother can enforce her right. In order to give effect to such a condition, an amendment may be necessary and I am sure that the Select Committee will consider this aspect and make necessary amendments.

"Sir, an elaborate machinery for collection of this tax has been provided besides the Board of Revenue. I am sure the number of assessees will be very limited and they will be concentrated only on a portion of our State. Therefore, it may be that the regular revenue staff would be enough for the purpose of collection of this tax also. While providing authorities for this purpose in Chapter III, there is a provision in clause 14, sub-clause (5) that 'all officers and persons employed in the execution of this Act shall observe and follow the orders, instructions and directions of the Board of Revenue'. I fail to understand why such a provision is made in this Bill. I feel this is not wholesome. There are various authorities provided for doing certain duties, for enforcing certain provisions and if they are to be directed and instructed at every stage and if the superior authorities are called upon to review an appeal again, I think it will not be fair play. So, I do not think that we should make statutory provision for subordinate authorities to obey each and every direction or order of the Board of Revenue. I submit that all these things will be taken note of by the Select Committee and the provisions of this Bill will be suitably amended, to the satisfaction of all persons concerned."

3-24 p.m. *SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மலைத் தோட்டங்களுக்கு வருமான வரி விதிக்க உத்தேசிக்கும் இந்த மசோதாவை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். இதை ஒரு முற்போக்கான மசோதா என்றும் நான் கருதுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் எந்த வரியைப்போட்டாலும் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நாங்கள் அதை எதிர்க்கிறோம் என்று மந்திரிசபையில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் பல முறை எங்களைக் குற்றஞ்சாட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இந்தத் தடவை முழுமனதோடு நாங்கள் இந்த மசோதாவை வரவேற்கிறோம். ஏன் ? வரி கொடுக்கக்கூடிய சக்தி யாருக்கு இருக்கிறதோ, அளவுக்குமேல் யார் நிலங்களை வைத்திருக்கிறார்களோ, அவர்களுக்குத்தான் வரிக்குமேல் வரி போடவேண்டும் என்பது எதிர்க்கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த எங்களுடைய கொள்கையாக இருந்து வருகிறது. அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் நாங்கள் இந்த மசோதாவை வரவேற்கிறோம்.

"மலைத் தோட்டங்களிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய வருமானத்தின்மீது படிப்படியாக வரி விதிக்கக்கூடிய கொள்கையானது இந்த மசோதாவில் அனுஷ்டிக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த முறை மிகவும் பாராட்டத்தக்க முறையாகும். காப்பி, தேயிலை போன்ற மலைத் தோட்டப்பயிர்களின் மூலம் வருமானம் அடையக்கூடியவர்கள், தங்களுடைய சாகுபடி செலவு, மற்றும் இதர செலவுகள் போக ரூ. 3,000-க்கு மேல் நிகர வருமானம் கிடைக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு இந்த வரி படிப்படியாக போடப்படுகிறது. அப்படிப் போடுவதில் காப்பி, தேயிலைத் தோட்ட முதலாளிகளுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நஷ்டமும்

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ஏற்பட்டுவிடாது. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள தேயிலைத் தோட்டங்களில் 70 முதல் 80 சத விகிதம் வரை வெள்ளைக்கார கம்பெனிகளுக்கு சொந்தமாக இருக்கிறது. **Pierce Leslie** போன்ற வெள்ளைக்கார கம்பெனிகள் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தேயிலைத் தோட்டங்களின் மூலமாக ஏராளமான கொள்ளை லாபம் அடித்து வருகின்றன. மலை ஜாதியினர்களையெல்லாம் அவர்கள் மிருகங்களைப்போல் நடத்தி, அவர்களைச் சுரண்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட மலைத் தோட்டங்களில் மிக அருமையான பொருள்கள் கிடைக்கின்றன. அவைகளினால் லாபம் அடையக்கூடிய கம்பெனிகளுக்கும் தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளிகளுக்கும் நிச்சயமாக வரி போட வேண்டியது அவசியம். இதுமாதிரி அதிக லாபகரமாகத் தொழில் நடத்துபவர்கள்மீது வரி விதிக்கும் கொள்கையை சர்க்கார் கையாண்டால், அவைகளுக்கு எதிர்த்தரப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எங்களுடைய ஆதரவு நிச்சயமாகக் கிடைக்கும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.''

* **Sri P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR** :—'' கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மலைத் தோட்டப் பயிர்த் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் முதலாளிகள் வரிகளிலிருந்து தப்பித்துக்கொண்டு, கொள்ளை லாபம் அடித்து வருகிறார்கள் என்ற கிளர்ச்சி பல வருஷ காலமாக தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் இயக்கத்தின் மூலமாகவும், கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சியின் மூலமாகவும் நடந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. சாதாரண விவசாயிகள்மீது அதிகமான வரி போடப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய சாப்பாட்டுக்குக்கூட போதுமானதாக விளைவித்துக்கொள்ள முடியாமல் இருக்கும்போது அவர்கள்தான் மேலும் மேலும் வரி கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதே சமயத்தில் மலைத் தோட்டங்கள் மூலமாக பல லட்சக் கணக்கான, கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் லாபமாக வெள்ளைக்கார முதலாளிகள் கொள்ளையடிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், கொள்ளை லாபம் அடிப்பதற்குத் தகுந்தபடி அவர்களுக்கு வரி விதிக்கப்பட்டு வந்தது கிடையாது. சர்க்கார் வரி விதிக்கும்போது, சாதாரண விவசாயிகளுக்கு உள்ள வரியைத் தள்ளுபடி செய்து, லாபகரமாகவுள்ள இத்தகைய தொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கு அதிக வரி விதிக்கும்படி கிளர்ச்சி செய்யப்பட்டு வந்தது. அந்தக் கிளர்ச்சி இன்றைய தினம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, அதன்படி காப்பி, தேயிலை போன்ற மலைத் தோட்டப் பயிர்களுக்கு வருமான வரி விதிக்கின்ற இந்த மசோதாவை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். அதே சமயத்தில் இன்னும் அதிக அளவுக்கு வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு அமித லாபவரி போடவேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிடுகிறோம். அதிகமான வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு கணிசமான அளவு வரி போடவேண்டும். இந்த மசோதாவானது பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்குப் போகும்போது இது விஷயத்தைச் சரியான முறையில் பரிசீலிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கோருகிறேன். வரி கொடுக்கச் சக்தியுடையவர்களின்மீதுதான் வரி விதிக்கப்படவேண்டும். சிறிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு வரி போடுவதை எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு குறைக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு குறைத்து, பெரிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு அதிகமாக வரி விதிப்பதன் மூலமாகத்தான் நாட்டின் நலனைப் பாதுகாக்க முடியும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியார் நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.'' 3-26 p.m.

* Sri K. P. GOPALAN :—'' Mr. Deputy Speaker, I generally welcome this Bill. Sir, owing to the agitation of the Peasant Organizations and people outside and of the Communist Party, at least now the Government have accepted the principle of graduated agricultural income-tax at least for plantations. At the same time, I wish to point out that the Government should bring

in a comprehensive legislation levying tax on agricultural income throughout the State, and I hope that the Government will bring such a legislation very soon.

3-30 p.m. "Sir, while I welcome this Bill, I want to bring two points to the notice of the Government. After this Bill is passed, the plantation owners will naturally try to see that the prices of tea and coffee are increased and the consumers put to trouble. I want to bring to the notice of the Government that it is necessary that the people's interests are not endangered. Hon. Members have already spoken about how the plantation owners exploit the labour of this country. I do not want to explain it further. There are many estates in Malabar. Most of them are owned by Europeans and they have amassed huge wealth. At the same time, if we look at the condition of plantation labour, we will find that even now, after we have got our independence, they are treated like cattle. The Plantation Labour Act was passed in 1951. It is now in 1954 that Government are intending to give effect to it. Even now, we see that the workers are not treated as they deserve to be treated in the estates. After this Bill is passed and when it becomes law, I know planters who have greed for more and more profits will cut the wages of workers. While I support this Bill I want to place before this Government and the Government of India, this particular fact. Workers will never agree to any wage cut. They will not allow the planters to cut their wages. The Standing Committee on Plantation Labour and also several other associations have brought to the notice of the Government and also the owners of plantations that they want more amenities—hospitals, schools and better wages. They also want decent dwelling houses to be provided for workers. When I say this, I am aware of the fact that there are several estate owners who are petty people. But there are many European owners who have large properties and other interests in the estates. These have got to be confiscated by the Government. I know the Government have a political motive for not doing so. But let me tell the Government, the country is changing. Agitations are growing day by day. People want many reforms. They want to introduce agricultural income-tax. They want other progressive reforms on a comprehensive scale. I think the Government want that reforms should be introduced gradually and I know that any full-fledged legislation on any subject will be delayed by the present Government. I want that all properties belonging to the British capitalists should be confiscated by the Government. I know in South Malabar, the plantation owners during war time got a profit of £1 per lb. of rubber. In the same way, even now British capitalists are making huge profits and exploiting our labour. Much of our money is flowing out and this money should be utilized properly by our own Government by undertaking suitable legislation to put a stop to our money getting out of our country. This is a good measure and this is going to be discussed by the Select Committee. When

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I welcome it, I must once again point out that the working class will never agree to a wage cut or any other kind of ill-treatment being meted out to them. At the same time, I hope that the Government will also see that the prices of commodities like tea, coffee, etc., are not increased. The Government have taken a right step in undertaking this piece of legislation. With these words I support the motion before the House.''

*SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் 3-36 p.m.
அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் இந்த தோட்டக்காடுகள் வருமானவரி மசோதாவை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். இது மாதிரியாக வரி போடுவதில் பெரிய தொல்லைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதற்காக **Income Tax** ஆபீசர்களுக்கு பலவிதமான கணக்குகள் காண்பிப்பதில் ரொம்ப சிரமம் இருக்கிறது. ஏற்கெனவே **Property Tax** போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், அதுவே ரொம்ப அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. போதாக் குறைக்கு இதையும் போடுவது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. இது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியாதது அல்ல. செட்டிநாட்டு ராஜா சொன்னமாதிரி இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு பணம்தானே வேண்டும் ? இந்த அரசாங்கம் அவர்களை 10 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கேட்டால் 20 லட்சமாக கொடுப்பார்கள். இந்தப் பணத்தை வைத்து வேலையில்லாமல் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் மக்களுக்கு என் உதவி செய்யலாகாது ? இதுமாதிரியான சட்டம் கொண்டுவருவதாக கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியில்தான் அடிக்கடி பேசிவந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த மசோதாவை சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறது. இதைக் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கொண்டுவந்தபோதிலும் இந்த 'கித்தாப்' கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சிக்குத் தான் போய்ச்சேருகிறது. இந்த மசோதாவை இங்கு விவாதித்த பிறகு தீர ஆலோசனை செய்ய செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு விடும்போது நமது செட்டி நாட்டு ராஜாவையும் இந்தச் செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் வைத்துக்கொண்டால் சர்க்காருக்கு வருவாய் பெருகுவதற்கு வழி சொல்லுவார்கள். வருமான வரி போடுங்கள், வேறு வரி போடுங்கள் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். நூறு ஏக்கருக்கு 1,000 ரூபாய் என்றால் 400 ஏக்கருக்கு 4,000 ரூபாய் ஆகின்றது. **(Interruption.)** எனக்குத் தெரியும், தெரிந்ததைத் தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவில் கூறியிருப்பதைவிட ஏக்கரா அடிப்படையில் வரி விதிப்பதன் மூலம் இந்த அரசாங்கம் வருமானத்தை உயர்த்திக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கணக்குத் தொகையில் எந்த விதமான தவறு இருந்தாலும் விஷயத்தை புரிந்துக்கொண்டால் போதும். இந்தத் தோட்டக்காடுகள்மீது வரி போட்டுவிட்டால், அவைகளை நில்வரியை வசூலிப்பதுபோல் வசூலிக்கலாம். இதன் முக்கியமான நோக்கம் அர்சாங்கத்திற்கு வருமானம் வேண்டும். இந்தக் காலத்திலே லாபம் இல்லாத சரக்குகளுக்குக்கூட வருமான வரி போடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டில் ஏதோ வெள்ளைக்காரன் சம்பாதிக்கிறான், கொள்ளை அடிக்கிறான் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி கொள்ளை அடிப்பவர்களை வெளியேற்றுங்களேன், யார் வேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னது ? இதில் முக்கியமான விஷயம் ஒன்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்—இதை மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. செட்டிநாட்டு ராஜாவை செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்." (சிரிப்பு.)

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my first 3-40 p.m.
impression as I perused the Bill was that the Government are not making a constructive, progressive and scientific approach towards taxation. The tax structure of any country should be very delicately poised giving the Government plenty of revenue and the people plenty of amenities. I am quite sure that our learned Finance Minister is aware of the canons of taxation. Therefore I have a sneak feeling that he had some motive in camouflaging this tax and his effort, if I am not reading motives, is to deceive and divide the

opposition. There can be and there is no opposition to an agricultural income-tax. An agricultural income-tax is the only legitimate and fair system of taxation in a country where the land holdings are very small and where the average cultivator lives on the margin of subsistence. I also have a feeling that if we shift from the land revenue to the agricultural income-tax the Government are not going to lose anything by it provided a fairly graduated system of agricultural income-tax is introduced. That has been the demand of the people and I believe Government also have that in view. As and when the Government introduce changes in the land tenure system, I suppose they will also be considering the introduction of or shifting to the agricultural income-tax system. But the tax as is presented in the Bill is not a substitution of the agricultural income-tax for the land revenue. The land revenue remains there. I think the plantation owners in Wynaad will be subject to four items of taxation, the land revenue, the revenue surcharge, the super-tax and also the agricultural income-tax. They will have to pay four taxes on four different scores. This I do not think is very fair. (Interruption.) The four taxes are, land-tax, revenue surcharge, super-tax, and the proposed agricultural income-tax. Have I omitted any other tax?"

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—"There is the export duty."

* Dr. K. B. MENON :—"Whatever it be, I feel that the burden of tax on the planter is rather heavy and he will have the temptation to evade. I accept at the same time that the average holding in Wynaad is very large and that many of them can afford to pay the tax. What I have to say is this : While it will be difficult to shift this tax on to others, clever planters will yet shift this on to others. In these days when we know that four or six different sets of books are kept in order to evade paying income-tax, I will not be surprised if the planters also resort to such methods."

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Let not the suggestion go from this House."

* Dr. K. B. MENON :—"I am not suggesting it. I am not also blaming the planters, but only wish to say that from that point of view this tax is not quite right. I also have a feeling that the Government are not presenting the full facts to us. We, who are in the opposition, have certainly no access to facts. The Government have full access to facts and when the Government claim that they expect only seven or eight lakhs of rupees from the proposed tax, I question it. I do not know whether the Government can supply me with figures as to the number of assessees, the landholdings exactly calculated, probable revenue they are likely to get from the imposition of this tax. I am inclined to believe that it is going to be far more than seven or eight lakhs of rupees. The probable revenue from this tax may run to even three or four times the given estimate. That is my feeling. On this I feel that the Government are not quite frank, that they are not giving

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us facts, that they are going by the backdoor in order to get a certain revenue. This is unscientific and this is not a constructive approach to the problem. I have heard talks of a Welfare State. The Co-operative department talks of a Co-operative Commonwealth. Such talks are in the air, but I believe that talking about a Welfare State and a Co-operative Commonwealth is acting like the child who cries for the moon in the mirror. Unless we are able to overhaul our social relationships, unless we are able to reorientate this social relationship, Welfare State and Co-operative Commonwealth are mere talks in the air. It is not easy to overhaul the social system and establish new social relationships. It is bound to take time. By giving a few amenities, by introducing the community welfare schemes, I do not think we are getting anywhere near the Welfare State or the Co-operative Commonwealth. This is trotted out in order to deceive the poor and to justify the weight of taxation. Relief certainly is necessary in a country like India where the average income is low. Every effort I believe should be made to shift the burden of the tax from the poor to the rich. At the same time we should remember that, placed as we are and industrially so backward as we are, we should be careful when we tax the industries.

" My submission is that I am not opposed to the agricultural income-tax. We are not opposed to the agricultural income-tax; but when the Government impose an agricultural income-tax, the Government must come out in a straight way and there should be no quadruple or multiple taxation."

* **Sri M. P. SUBRAHMANYAM** :—" கனம் உதவி சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, காபி, டீ, முதலிய தோட்டங்களிலிருந்து கிடைக்கும் வருமானத்தின்மேல் வரி போட வேண்டும் என்ற முறையில் ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்ததை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த வரியினால் சுமார் ஆறு அல்லது எழு லட்சம் ரூபாய்தான் வருமானம் கிடைக்கும் என்றாலும் இந்த சட்டத்தின்படி வரி போடுவதன் நோக்கத்தை கண்டும் சர்க்கார் அதில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் கண்ணோட்டத்தைக் கண்டும் நான் அதை பாராட்டுகிறேன். யாருக்கு வரி கொடுக்க சக்தி இருக்கிறதோ அவர்களுக்கு வரி போட்டதைப் பற்றி நான் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக நம் நாட்டில் விவசாயத்திலிருந்து கிடைக்கக்கூடிய வருமானமானது இடத்திற்கு இடம் மாறி இருக்கிறது. ஒரு இடத்தில் ஒரு எக்கருக்கு நூறு ரூபாய் வருமானம் வருகிறது மற்றொரு இடத்தில் ஒரு எக்கருக்கு ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வருமானம் வருகிறது. ஆகவே எக்கராவுக்கு இவ்வளவு வரி கட்டவேண்டுமென்று விதிக்கும் முறை சிறந்தது இல்லை என்று எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் பல காலமாகக் கூறிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். எக்கருக்கு இவ்வளவு வரி என்று போடாமல் அந்தந்த ஏக்கரில் வரக்கூடிய வருமானத்தின்மேல் வரி போடுவது தான் மிகவும் சாலச் சிறந்தது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அந்த வகையில் முதல் முதலாவதாக வருமானத்தின் மீது வரி விதிக்கக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த முறையையே எல்லா துறைகளிலும் கொண்டு வர வேண்டும். அந்த முறையில் இப்பொழுது காபி, டீ போன்ற தோட்டங்களுக்கு போடப்பட்ட வரியானது முதல் அறிகுறியாகும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதைப் போன்று மற்ற துறைகளிலும் வரி போட வேண்டும். அதாவது மில்கள், இண்டஸ்ட்டிரீஸ் துறைகளிலும் அதிகப் படியான வருமானம் கிடைக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் பல துறைகளிலும் வருமான வரி போடுவது என்று ஆரம்பித்தால் பல தொல்லைகள் நீங்கி விடும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். 3-48 p.m.

3-50 p.m. “ஆனால் காப்பி, தேயிலை, ஏலம் போன்ற தோட்டப் பயிர்களுக்கு
வருமான வரி விதிப்பதைப் பலமாக எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சில குறிப
பிட்ட பத்திரிகைகளும் பக்கம் பக்கமாக இந்த வரி விதிப்பு மசோதாவை
எதிர்த்து எழுதுவதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். இந்த மசோதா பிரசுரம் ஆன
பிறகும் (share) பங்குகளின் விலை கொஞ்சம்கூடக் குறையவில்லை.
அதற்கு மாறாக இவ்வாண்டு பங்குகளின் விலை கூடுமென எதிர்பார்க்கப்
படுகிறது. இவைகளிலிருந்து வரும் லாபம் மிக அதிகமாக இருப்பதையும்
பார்க்கிறோம். பொதுவாக நாங்கள் இந்த வரி விதிப்பை எதிர்க்கவில்லை.
இருந்தாலும் இந்த வரி போடுவதால் தங்கள் வருமானம் குறைந்து
விட்டது என்று தோட்ட முதலாளிகள் சொல்லி தோட்டத் தொழிலாளர்
களின் சம்பளத்தையும், வசதிகளையும் குறைத்துவிடாமலிருக்கும்படி
சர்க்கார் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதே எங்கள் அவா.
அதோடு இன்னொன்று. இன்றையதினம் நம் மகாண மக்கள் கொடுக்கும்
வரிப்பணத்தில் பெரும்பகுதி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சென்று விடுகின்
றது. ஒவ்வொரு மாகாணத்திலிருந்தும் கிடைக்கும் வரிப்பணத்தில்
மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு பணம், மாகாண அரசாங்கங்களுக்கு
எவ்வளவு பணம் என்று ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றி விசாரித்து
ஒரு முடிவு விதிக்க ஒரு கமிஷன் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாக அறிகிறோம்.
இன்னென்ன வரிகள் தான் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் போகும் என்று
உடனடியாக வரையரைந்தாக வேண்டியதும் முக்கியமானது. நாங்
கள் சொல்வதெல்லாம் நம் மக்களுக்கு வரியே போடக்கூடாதென்பது
அல்ல. நம் மக்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கப்படும் பணம் இந்த ராஜ்யமக்க
ளின் வசதிக்காகவே செலவிடப்படவேண்டுமென்பதுதான். அதில்லாமல்
இன்றையதினம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் போய்விடுகின்றது என்பது
தான் எங்கள் நீண்ட நாளைய குற்றச்சாட்டு. இதை நாங்கள் வெகுகால
மாகவே சுட்டிக்காட்டிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இப்
பொழுது போட உத்தேசித்திருக்கும் வருமான வரிப்பணம் முழுதும் நம்
ராஜ்ய மக்களின் நலனுக்கே செலவிடவும் முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த
மாதிரியான முற்போக்கு வரித்திட்டங்களையே நாங்கள் வரவேற்கிறோம்
என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே,
வழக்கத்திற்குமாறாக இன்றையதினம் பெரும்பாலான மலையாளப் பிரதி
நிதிகள் இந்த மசோதா சம்பந்தமாகத் தெளிவாக பல விஷயங்களை அவர்
களுக்குப் புரியும்படி பேசவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவதால் நான் ஆங்கிலத்
தில் பேச விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ Sir, the debate on this Bill has shown that the opposition to the principle of this Bill cuts across all barriers of parties. The opposition has come from all, prominently from Congressmen. Maybe, those people have not directly dared to oppose this Bill. In fact, one or two hon. Members of the Opposition also do not dare to come forward with opposition to the principle of the Bill because they know that in the condition in which we are to-day, in the condition in which our country is to-day and in view of the people's attitude to-day any direct and open opposition to this Bill would mean that they would be thoroughly isolated from the people. Therefore, they have adopted new tactics and they have had to say : ‘ We do agree with it in principle, but there are other factors which have got to be considered ’. What are those other factors? They say : ‘ We have got to wait till the time is ripe for it. There is the Taxation Enquiry Commission which is sitting and which is going into the whole taxation structure. Therefore, why should we go in for fresh taxation now? Let us wait for some time and in the meanwhile, let not our taxes go on piling up

and let not the taxes on the common people continue to be piled up'. When it comes to the question of vested interests being affected in this country, all these specious argument are advanced. That is one aspect of the question.

"Secondly, the main point that I would like to emphasise is that this is a measure in which we, Members of the Opposition—I am talking of the real Opposition in this House and there are many hon. Members who have labelled themselves as Opposition Members but who have during the last few months, openly and quite clearly assumed a quite different role—find ourselves completely in agreement. By 'real Opposition' I mean the Party which I have the honour to represent in this House. (Interruption by some hon. Members.) I am not yielding."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member is not yielding."

DR. K. B. MENON :—"On a point of order, Sir. Is the hon. Leader of the Opposition entitled to say that those others sitting in the Opposition are not really in opposition."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"I am entitled to say what that opposition really means. They may be formally sitting in the Opposition Benches but the Opposition that they represent does not constitute 'opposition' in the real sense of the English word and in the real sense in which the common people will use it. I am entitled to say it. This is no disparaging remark on any hon. Member of the Opposition."

SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—"I am opposing the Bill."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"It is for the Chair to give a ruling on the point of order raised by the hon. Member."

DR. K. B. MENON :—"I want the Chair to let me know whether the hon. Leader of the Opposition elected by the Opposition or supposed to have been elected by the Opposition and accepted by the Hon. Leader of the House . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Not by the Hon. Leader of the House but by the Hon. Speaker."

DR. K. B. MENON :—"Yes, by the Hon. Speaker can make an accusation that those sitting in the Opposition are presenting a bogus opposition?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"I am sorry he never said 'bogus'."

DR. K. B. MENON :—"He said that the real Opposition was only his Party."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"There is a difference between a real and a bogus Opposition."

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Dr. K. B. MENON :—" By using the words 'real Opposition, he insinuates that the rest of them are bogus opposition."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" He has only explained it and he has never made any insinuation against any hon. Member."

Dr. K. B. MENON :—" Making an accusation against a Party is much more serious than an attack on an individual."

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Since the Chair has already given a ruling on the point raised by the Leader of the Socialist Party, I would like only to point out to him that he should not be too much touchy. Even our Party was attacked a number of times but we were not so much touchy. He must know to take things even when hit hard.

" Sir, now I would like to say that this is one of those measures that we wanted the Government to bring forward when we had the first Budget discussion. When we were elected and the first Budget was presented in 1952, we pointed out that the entire structure of taxation had got to be changed and we opposed some of the taxation measures in the first session. Later in the next session, we suggested specific measures, this particular measure being one of those measures, which would obviate the necessity of imposing further taxes on the common people. I believe that the Hon. Minister for Finance, at that time, also promised that he would bring forward this measure. I recall that day and now two years have elapsed since that promise was made. Better late than never. Therefore, I am glad that this particular measure has been brought forward.

4 p.m. " Now, I would like to take up only some of the very salient points that have been put forward in opposition to this Bill. The hon. Member, the Raja of Chettinad, for instance, put forward a number of points. Some of these points have also been repeated by Members from both sides of the House. As a very great friend of labour, the Raja of Chettinad pointed out that the planters had got many onerous burdens cast upon them statutorily. The planters had to undertake to provide certain facilities for labour which normally other employers of labour were not obliged to provide. The Raja Saheb referred, for example, to the Plantations Labour Act which was passed in 1951 and which, so far as I know, has not been implemented as yet. It is high time that this Act was implemented and I believe that there are signs that it is going to be implemented very soon. He said that if these new measures of taxation are imposed on the planters it is labour that will suffer as the planters will not undertake to implement the various beneficial provisions in the Plantation Labour Act. Therefore, in the interest of labour, he made a particular appeal to us (of the Communist Party) that we should not fall a victim to the share that the Hon. the Minister for Finance has spread before us. I can only tell him that I know the Hon. the Minister for Finance very well, I can find out whether there is a share in it or not and I know on which side

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my bread is buttered. I would therefore request him not to worry himself on our behalf. I was present at the last conference of the Plantation Tripartite Committee which was convened at Ootacamund on the 19th and the 20th of July 1954 for the consideration of the draft rules for the implementation of the Plantations Labour Act of 1951 and I would like to point out to the hon. Member, Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad and certain other friends of the planters who are here that the arguments that have been advanced here are not the arguments that the planters themselves advanced in the Tripartite Conference. They never said, for example, that as a result of this taxation measure, they would not be able to provide housing facilities, drinking water facilities, latrine facilities or other facilities that had to be provided for under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, and the rules made thereunder. On the other hand, the burden of their song was: 'Please do not ask us to meet this expenditure from the capital account but allow us to meet this expenditure from the revenue account or, in the alternative, do not ask us to undertake the implementation of these measures within a specified time, for example, housing, and ask us to see that housing facilities are provided for all the people within the course of twelve years but allow us to spread it over a period of 25 or 30 years'. The arguments that are now being advanced on the floor of this House by the friends of the planters, I would like to point out again, are not those that the planters themselves are to-day prepared to advance. This question of providing amenities for labour has come up again and again. In 1951, when the Hon. the Minister for Finance was a Member of Parliament, the Plantations Labour Act came up before Parliament and these very arguments that the Raja of Chettinad and certain others have now advanced here were advanced both during the debates in Parliament and outside. The United Planters' Association of South India, the Assam Planters' Association and other similar Planters' Associations went on advancing the same arguments. All these arguments were then weighed in the balance and found wanting. They were therefore totally rejected and ultimately Parliament itself enacted that certain amenities must be made available for all the plantation workers.

" Why is it that such arguments were advanced in 1951 and why is it that the Raja of Chettinad also has now asked: ' Why should the plantation industry alone be asked to provide all these amenities while other industries are not statutorily obliged to provide these amenities? ' The answer is a very simple one. Here is the plantation industry which is entirely different from other industries. For example, we have the textile industry in Coimbatore. The facilities for the transport of the products of the textile industry of Coimbatore, namely, the road transport facilities are enjoyed in common by other people also. But, in respect of these plantations roads had to be laid by the Government over tremendously difficult terrain. Impassable mountain slopes had to be skirted round and a tremendous amount of money has been spent by the State Governments in order to provide good road transport

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facilities for the plantations for no return whatsoever. As far as the State Governments are concerned the planters have not paid anything towards their cost. On the one hand, the planters have been enjoying freely these fine roads and, on the other hand, in the case of everybody else they had to pay for the road facilities provided for them. This is one of the things that I would like to point out to the planters, namely, that they have enjoyed this facility from out of the revenues paid by the common people to the Government without ever having had to pay for it. This kind of a thing cannot be allowed to continue for ever. The plantation industry is situated at heights of 3,000 to 6,000 feet above seal level in difficult terrain and it is therefore an obligation on the part of the employers to provide housing facilities, drinking water facilities and various other amenities that are necessary for the employees.

" Now, the Raja of Chettinad pointed out to us that on account of this proposed taxation, the planters would not undertake the provision of these amenities. I would like to point out to him certain facts. This agricultural income-tax has not been there all along. All along there had been no Minimum Wages Act which came into effect only two or three years ago. As far as our State is concerned, the Minimum Wages Act was, I believe, hardly, implemented in 1952. I think it was implemented in the Travancore-Cochin State in 1952. Before 1952 even this Act was not implemented. Therefore, all these years there has been absolutely no kind of additional taxation over the South Indian planters. At least in respect of the Assam planters from the year 1951 they have had to pay an agricultural income-tax, and in the year before last the rates of income-tax and super-tax were also increased. But, as far as the South Indian planters are concerned, apart from the meagre land revenue which they have been paying, there has been no additional taxation whatsoever. During all the years when the planters were making huge profits, the Government did not impose any heavy taxation on them. But, did these planters behave properly? What prevented them all the time from providing the elementary amenities needed for the civilized existence of the labourers? They did nothing of the kind. Unfortunately, the Raja of Chettinad is not here and I hope he would come to know of these things somehow. In 1943 or 1945 the Government of India appointed a Committee known as the Rege Committee which went into the condition of labour in plantations in India. I would just like to read a paragraph from the report of this Committee regarding the worst feature in the life of the plantation workers, namely, overcrowding :—

'Overcrowding is the most serious problem in the housing of plantation workers. Even according to the planters themselves, the average accommodation provided is one room for 4½ to 5 workers. The accommodation is shared by their dependants also. In many cases the number of persons in each room is 8 to 10 and sometimes up to 14. In some cases it was noticed that the maistries had taken a little more accommodation for themselves which led to still more congestion in the remaining rooms in the line. In the new type of lines built with separate kitchen, the purpose for which the kitchen is provided is defeated by allocating the kitchen and the living room separately to two families.'

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The report then goes on to mention about promiscuity as a result of too many families being huddled together in a one-room-tenement. The plantations have been herein existence for generations. The planters could not complain that the Government had imposed heavy taxation on them. They did not even look into the fact that the plantation workers lived in promiscuity on account of the surroundings in which they were forced to live. Now, the Raja of Chettinad comes and says that if the plantations are subjected to increased taxation the planters will not be able to provide these amenities. It seems they have got to be compelled to provide these things! In spite of the tremendous advantages which the planters had enjoyed they did not provide these elementary amenities and the trade union movement had to come and dictate to them and the Government also had to provide by means of a specific statutory provision that the planters should provide these elementary amenities. This is the attitude which we have to deal with and it is not a question of profits and the wherewithal to provide them.

" I am sorry that my Friend, Sri H. B. Ari Gowder, has also, unfortunately, joined this chorus of opposition to this Bill. I know that he is a very small planter and we certainly do not want that our small planters should be ruined. I know, as a matter of fact, that the small planters have got themselves into the clutches of the bigger estate owners, particularly the British planters who are in entire control of the export trade in tea, coffee, etc. Therefore, the proper thing to do for people of his type is to fight and see that they get out of the clutches of these bigger sharks, that they are enabled to have an independent existence and are also enabled to compete in an independent market which is not controlled by these bigger sharks, rather than come and oppose the Bill before the House.

" Now, he was saying that the plantation industry was passing through a crisis. Is that true? As a matter of fact, last year (1952–53) it was made out that the plantation industry, particularly the tea industry, passed through a crisis. I do not want to go into the history of the whole question. It is accepted by all people who are in the know of things that the crisis of 1952–53 was a man-made crisis––a crisis which was manufactured for the purpose of seeing that the Plantations Labour Act of 1951 was not implemented. Those in charge of the plantation industry then thought that by raising this issue of ' crisis in the industry ' before the Government, the latter could be successfully bamboozled in order that the Plantations Act of 1951 was not implemented. Their plan did succeed for a year or two. Unfortunately one could not deceive all people for all time. Afterwards the so-called crisis in 1952–53 was found out to be a man-made crisis, and in the Tripartite talks held in January last when we raised this question the planters had no answer and had to agree ultimately to the implementation of the Plantations Labour Act. Recently draft rules under this Act have come up for discussion and I do not want to go into that question now. What are the real facts? Even according to the official

4-10 p.m.

figures, the United Kingdom which is our main market for tea has imported 19 per cent more than that imported last year and the price obtained for tea is 44 per cent more than that obtained last year. It is usual for these planters to say, if there is no profit that workers should not get amenities, but if there is a profit or if there is a boom in the industry and if the Government also want a part of it by way of increased income-tax they would say that there might be a crisis next year if not this year and the year after and so on. We are living in a capitalistic society. Booms and crises cannot but rotate. We can have neither a continuous boom nor a continuous crisis, and one, therefore, has to provide for both. It was said by many that the plantation industry had been passing through a crisis during the last twenty years. I do not have the figures for the last twenty years but I have got figures from 1939 onwards up to 1946, i.e., the period of the Rege Report. This Rege Report after an enquiry into the conditions of labour in plantations in India was written in 1946. The Labour Investigation Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri D. V. Rege found that some of the companies in South India had made huge profits. Here are their figures—

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Highland produce ..	27½	27½	27½	27½	50	17½	17½	..
Kalapeta	17½	6½	7½	22½	25	40	25	15
Periakaramalai ..	20	25	17½	17½	20	35	35	35

" During a period of seven or eight years these companies were able to earn not only the total capital invested but also bonus capital which is obtained by declaring certain shares as bonus shares. Apart from that they had set apart huge reserve funds. But as regards providing amenities to workers they did not bother. The employers would give some amenities to workers not of their own volition but only when they are compelled by the trade union movement or by a Government which is sympathetic to workers, which takes into consideration the welfare of workers and compels them by statute to provide certain amenities for workers. Therefore the point made by some hon. Members that workers will be hard hit by this measure is one which will, at any rate, not deceive us. We have tremendous experience of these employers and, therefore, how can we act contrary to our experience?

" There is a share market known as the investment market. We are certainly interested in seeing that private investment is taking place in industries. I am one of those persons interested in seeing that investment takes place in private industries. But there is difference between investment and investment. There is difference of opinion between the hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiar and me with regard to the meaning of the word ' investment ' itself. For example, I will never consider ' speculation' which is the bane of our society to-day and which is taking place day after day as ' investment '. I shall illustrate my point. If in a Binny Company share a sum of Rs. 100 was originally invested and that

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share is now sold for Rs. 200, I will certainly consider that there has been no investment of Rs. 200. In fact there is no further investment at all because there is no change in the machinery of the company. It is only a question of gambling in the share market. We are not at all concerned with gambling in the share market because it has nothing to do with real investment. What we understand by investment is investment of whatever surplus money available in fresh productive apparatus, investment in something which will produce something more. Here the plantation companies have been there for the last sixty or seventy years. But still not even an iota or single grain of investment has taken place all these years. Therefore this argument of share market falling or share market dying does not at all bother us.

"Another gentleman, I think it is Mr. Raghava Mudaliyar, got up and said 'that rubber is a war material, that it is a very strategic material and therefore it should not be taxed'. Well, I would say that precisely because rubber is a strategic material we should tax it. We are not interested in selling our rubber to those countries which are interested in unleashing a third world war. We are not interested in selling our rubber to war-mongers and if this taxation measure prevents the export of rubber from this country and if this also acts as an incentive to the setting up of machinery and plants for seeing that the rubber produced in our country is converted into manufactured goods that are needed by the people of our country, then I would certainly say that for that very purpose this taxation measure is absolutely essential and that it is serving a very good purpose.

"Then, Sir, some hon. Members referred to the agricultural income-tax levied on plantations in the Travancore-Cochin State and said that the measure now under consideration before us was entirely different from the former. I am not concerned with the structure of taxation in the State of Travancore-Cochin State or in some other State. What I am concerned with is the principle adopted in this taxation measure and the manner in which this taxation is sought to be imposed. These are the two considerations which should guide us in deciding the correctness or wrongness of this particular taxation measure. I would say that barring a few things here and there this taxation measure agrees with my ideas of the canons of taxation. One Gentleman said that only 12 lakhs of rupees was going to be derived as revenue from this taxation measure. I ask, why should anyone think that this measure is going to yield only Rs. 12 lakhs. It may yield more. Probably their argument was that the sum of Rs. 12 lakhs might be got with reduced rates of taxation and that therefore the rates of taxation proposed in the Bill could very well be reduced. This will be the sort of argument that is bound to be made. It is not a question whether the Government of to-day are in deficit by 12 lakhs of rupees or whether they want twelve lakhs of rupees. My concern is whether those people who can afford to pay and who have been minting money all these years can afford to pay

this tax and if they can afford to pay why should not the Central Government and the Provincial Government get some revenue out of these people. It is for the Legislature to see to it that the Congress Government do not spend that money in a manner which is against the interests of the people. The people have got a right to see that the revenue collected from such taxation measures are properly utilized. At the same time a measure intended to tax those who have got to be taxed will have to be welcomed and supported.

2-40 p.m. "The Praja Socialists of all people have now come out in opposition to this Bill. Well, if I say that I was rather surprised, people would think that I had expected something else from them. I did not expect anything. I am surprised that the Socialists who have been pleading for the nationalization of each single industry have now come out in opposition to a measure of taxation of the rich. No longer could the Praja Socialists deceive people with regard to the benefits of socialism. Their opposition to this simple measure of taxing the rich planters and the attitude they have displayed only exposed 'their camouflaged socialism'."

Dr. K. B. MENON :—"Is it quite parliamentary on the part of the hon. Leader of the Opposition to criticize one belonging to the Opposition?" (Laughter.)

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—"That Praja Socialist Party, which criticized us, I mean the Communist Party, when we said a few years ago that judging then the state of society, it was no longer possible to nationalize each and every industry but that there should be a certain amount of capitalization, has now come out in the open opposing this taxation measure. When we said then that the country was not ripe for a socialist transformation and that there was therefore need for some private enterprise, we were criticized as betraying socialism. To-day what is the position? Those proud votaries of socialism, those great lovers of nationalization of each private industry, those who would not allow any man to own any private industry, are now opposed to a taxation of not the poor but the rich planters. Somebody said that there should not be double taxation. What does it matter if there is double taxation, treble taxation, quadruple taxation or quintuple taxation, when the persons who are taxed are wealthy enough to bear it and the taxation is not beyond their capacity to pay? We are not concerned with the manner in which or the number of times one is taxed; but we are concerned whether that particular company or individual who is taxed has got the means to pay it. Well, if the answer is in the affirmative and the company or individual is not taxed beyond their or his capacity to pay, certainly to that extent the tax is welcome. So far as the true purport of socialism is concerned, I leave it to the people, I leave it to the Members of this Assembly, to judge, I leave it to them to judge what exactly is the meaning of socialism by which the Praja Socialists swear. We are not against socialization of industry. But as we understand the problem, there are different stages to attain that objective.

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Nationalization of key industries is necessary as otherwise we would be betraying the cause of workers. Further than that, let me say that nationalization of each and every industry at one stroke, without passing through the different stages, will not, according to us, viz., the Communist Party, bring about socialization of industry. I leave it at that.

" So far as this Bill is concerned, we are not concerned with what amount it would realize. But we are concerned with the principle underlying the Bill. So long as it is a tax on those who could afford to pay, we would certainly support it.

" There are certain other things with which I would like to deal. I find that there are certain lacunae in the Bill which need scrutiny and remedying. For example in the definition clause it is said :

> ' In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires :
>
> " (i) ' agricultural income ' means—
>
> (1) any rent or revenue derived from a plantation ;
>
> (2) any income derived from such plantation in the State by ;
>
> (i) agriculture or
>
> (ii) the performance by a cultivator or receiver of rent in kind to render the produce raised or received by him fit to be taken to market, etc., etc. " '

In the morning the Raja of Chettinad pointed to certain lacunae in clause 10 dealing with exemption from assessment to income-tax. It is said in clause 10, sub-clause (*b*) that any dividend, which one receives as a shareholder out of the agricultural income of a company which has certified that it has paid or will pay the tax under this Act in respect of the agricultural income of such company, will not be subject to this tax. Of course the proviso to clause 10 is there. But that is not enough. I do not want that small shareholders should be taxed. But what I say is by this sub-clause (*b*) of clause 10 the big sharks, I mean the big Managing Agents, who are paid from the profits and who perhaps hold controlling shares in these concerns, are left scotfree. With the present wording of clause 10 by which it is said that a dividend paid to a shareholder is not subject to this tax, the Managing Agents are given a free-hand. I do not think they could be taxed because the present wording of clause 10 will give them protection in a Court of Law. That is why I say that a positive definition should be given as to what is an ' agricultural income '. I am for a positive definition being given to it by which the income derived from the plantations by these Managing Agents could be taxed, even though it may be in the form of a dividend. Let of course the small shareholders be exempted. There are very big companies. Kanandevan and Pierce Leslie belong to that category. Many large estates are there in our State even though that of the Birla's is in Anamalais and is situated in Travancore-Cochin State. These managing agents derive huge income from plantations. Obviously it is agricultural income. They get some percentage over the net sales of the company. They enter into agreement with the

companies and if and when the income exceeds that prescribed in the agreement, they get a remuneration. Many of them will have controlling shares. Can we leave all these big sharks out of the picture? If we simply say that a dividend paid to a shareholder is not subject to tax, surely these big sharks will come under that category and they will escape. That is why I plead that a sort of amendment might be inserted in clause 10, sub-clause (*b*) by which the income derived by the Managing Agents from these companies might be classified as agricultural income and be subject to this tax.

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

4-30 p.m. " I do not want that this Bill should go to a Select Committee because I know what will happen to this Bill from the trend of discussion that has taken place here. However much the Hon. the Finance Minister might tell me that he can stand any pressure, I am afraid that ultimately the Government will not be able to withstand the pressure."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It shows you have no faith in me! "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the Finance Minister is only a representative of a party. He cannot do anything in his individual capacity. If this Bill is referred to a Select Committee, I am afraid that the rate of taxation will be lessened. Pressure will be brought for that purpose and ultimately the Government might not be able to stand the pressure that might be brought upon them and they will succumb to it. That is why I oppose the move for referring this Bill to a Select Committee and I would like that this Bill is taken into consideration immediately. If necessary the House can be adjourned for one day—to-morrow happens to be a holiday—and we can have a holiday the day after to-morrow. The Government can think of further amendments that are absolutely essential. They have got enough talents and they have got their law officers also. We also have some talents, even legal talents with us. The day after to-morrow we can give our amendments, discuss them and the Bill can straightaway be passed into law.

" Barring these things, I would like to say that we welcome this measure as a measure in the progressive direction. In this connexion I would like to refer to the growth of taxation in our country. Both the Central and the State Governments have increased their taxes. For example, the Central Government's taxation has increased to a little over Rs. 400 crores in the year 1953–54 from Rs. 274·46 crores in the year 1946–47. Similarly, the total revenues derived from all the Part A States has gone up to Rs. 234·22 crores in 1952–53 from Rs. 173·40 crores in 1946–47. There have been further increases in the subsequent years also and if one reads the Appendix to the Budget Speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, one will find that the taxation has increased in our own State also. From about Rs. 47 crores in the year 1945–46,

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it has increased to Rs. 59 crores in 1951–52 and for the year 1954–55 the estimate is Rs. 44 crores for the residuary Madras State alone. The taxation revenue for the entire State (including Andhra) was Rs. 47 crores in 1945–46 whereas now it is nearly the same for the residuary Madras State.''

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' My ambition is to make it the same.''

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—'' I am not opposed to this increasing taxation provided the burden does not fall on the common people, but unfortunately it affects only the common people. If we analyse the tax structure both in the Centre and the State during the last 6 or 7 years, we can understand the enormity of the increased burdens on the common people. A comparison of the proportion of direct to indirect taxation will amply bear out this statement. I will now quote the figures :—

Year.	Percentage of direct taxation to total tax revenue.	Percentage of indirect taxation to total tax revenue.
1947–48	47	53
1948–49	43·7	56·3
1949–50	37	63
1950–51	35·2	64·8
1951–52	29·2	70·8
1952–53	30·4	69·6
1953–54	28·3	71

The above figures will show that the proportion of indirect taxation has increased from 53 per cent to 71 per cent. What is indirect taxation? Indirect taxation is taxation which falls almost on every individual in this country, e.g., land revenue, sales tax, excise, etc. Direct taxation is income-tax and things of that kind. Therefore, when indirect taxation has gone on tremendously increasing, it means that the burden of taxation on the common people has tremendously increased during the last five or six years. The same is the case with the taxation measures of the State Governments.

'' I welcome this particular measure because this would, to some extent, reduce the rate of indirect taxation on the common people and for the first time in this country, instead of taxing the common people, a tax is levied on those classes, particularly the European classes, who can well afford to pay this tax. Therefore it is I say that this particular taxation measure is most welcome. I consider all other arguments that have been put forth with regard to this Bill as emanating from certain vested interests. Well, those vested interests may not express themselves directly, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating! Whose interests do these people represent? That is what we have got to see. The main question is whether the class of people, who are going to be taxed now, can afford to pay the tax or not. After all, what is this taxation

measure aiming at? If a man earns over Rs. 25,000 as agricultural income, he will have to pay super-tax. If there is no income in a particular year, then there will be no tax. I cannot understand why there is so much of opposition to this tax. I have already answered the points relating to the amenities for labour.

"The hon. Member Sri Ari Gowder pointed out that if the planters find it unprofitable they would leave the country and go away. Well, let them go. What is the difficulty? After all, it is the capitalists that are running this industry. I would indeed be very glad if the European planters, who have been looting our country all these years, are made to go if they find that it is unprofitable to run the industry. (Cheers.) They did not contribute to the growth of the plantation industry. I want to make it absolutely clear that it is the labour of the Tamilnad worker, it is the labour of the Malayali worker, that has contributed to the growth of this industry. For Heaven's sake, let the European planters go. We have enough talents in our country. The plantation industry is a peculiar industry where machinery is least used. This is not like the textile industry or the engineering industry or the cement industry where powerful centralized machinery is needed. The machinery used here is very limited, I would say, even negligible. This is essentially an agricultural industry and there are enough talents in our country to look after it. Our Karuppan and Samban will be able to run this industry better than Pierce Leslie or Kanan Devan and all these people will make the wealth available to the country. If the Government of Madras are able to impose such an amount of taxation as would compel the European planters to leave this country, I would be the first person to take off my hat—unfortunately I have no hat and say 'good-bye' to them." (Cheers.)

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of hon. Members have taken part in this debate. In fact, as many as seventeen hon. Members have participated in the debate. I am glad that this Bill is generally welcomed, barring opposition from one or two including the hon. Member from Sriperumbudur Constituency. He categorically opposed the Bill. No doubt there were two other grumblers like my hon. Friend from the Nilgiris Sri Ari Gowder. He wanted that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed for a year or two. The hon. Member Sri Raghava Mudaliar also wanted postponement. So the sole honour and credit of opposing this Bill totally goes to my hon. Friend Sri Shanmugham.

"It is a good sign that hon. Members realise just like the Members of the Treasury Bench, that in a Welfare State money is necessary to provide the necessary amenities to the people at large. I am glad that after working for 2½ years in a democratic set-up this change—over has come. No doubt, Sir, in the course of the debate there was a battle royal over the parties and even the colour of the skin of the men also played an important part.

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Now, as for the colour, whether it is red or green or black, we need not take that into account. We should go into the merits of this piece of legislation. The Bill is no doubt primarily intended to get some revenue for the coffers of the State. We have hazarded a guess that the revenue will be about Rs. 7 or 8 lakhs. That is only a rough guess. It may be more or less. With the material available on hand, we arrived at that figure. It is always better to have a modest estimate. While one object of the Bill is to derive revenue, the other object is that we must have a scientific form of taxation. When I brought forward the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill, hon. Members took me to task and asked : 'Why do you bring in this Surcharge Bill and why don't you bring in a Bill for levying agricultural income-tax?' Now when I want to try agricultural income-tax in one sector of agriculture, they say : 'No Agricultural income-tax. Plantations are paying only the dry assessment of two to three rupees per acre. Why don't you raise it to ten or fifteen rupees?' I cannot understand such arguments which the Members put forward according to their will and pleasure. After an elaborate enquiry, the Land Revenue Reforms Committee recommended that agricultural income-tax would be the best form of taxation. But the Committee has also cautioned us that we could not rush with this form of taxation in all sectors of agriculture, because agriculturists in the rural parts are not accustomed to keeping regular accounts and that there will be a lot of harassment if we suddenly introduce this form of tax in all sectors of agriculture. That is why the Government are hesitating to introduce it in the entire agricultural sector. But that does not mean that we should not try it in a limited sphere where conditions are different. Planters are educated men and they keep regular accounts. Somebody said that they keep a number of accounts. Anyway they are keeping accounts and it is quite easy to ascertain their income. As an experiment we are levying a tax on agricultural income from coffee, tea, rubber, cinchona and cardamom plantations. If it is successful, gradually we will have to extend it to other sectors of agriculture, because this form of tax is generally accepted to be the most progressive and equitable method of taxation. Under the existing land revenue system, everybody is taxed including the poor agriculturist irrespective of the fact whether he gets any income or not. There is considerable scope for *bona fide* mistakes in the grant of remission. The ryots accuse the village officers and say that they do not properly assess the extent of loss of crop. All these difficulties are there. Agricultural income-tax eliminates all these difficulties and there will be only one uniform taxation for the different slabs of income.

4-40 p.m.

"Much was made of Europeans and non-Europeans. That point is quite unnecessary for the purpose of this debate. But anyway, it was raised. I would state that there is some exploitation in the plantations. Huge profits are made, the profits going

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up to as much as 35 to 40 per cent of the capital, it is said. When I was on the Nilgiris, I heard that the capital doubled or trebled itself in five to seven years. Whatever may be the present exploitation by the planters, we must pay a tribute to those enterprising people who did a sort of pioneering work seventy or eighty years ago when the present plantations were mere forest lands. We must appreciate that. The present exploitation should not cloud our vision. They were good men. We should not grudge giving tribute to the original planters who did so much pioneering work on the hills.

" When I was on the Anamalais, I saw some labour colonies. I was shocked to see the condition in which the labourers were living. The Leader of the Opposition also referred to it. An old woman showed me a room and complained to me with tears in her eyes : ' Look at this room and in this small room three or four of us—myself, my son and my daughter-in-law—are huddled together.' The room was intended to be a kitchen according to the original plan. Only the walls were whitewashed. Then alone the idea struck my mind that something should be done to ameliorate the lot of these labourers. When the planters were not providing the required amenities, I thought that some revenue could be raised from the plantations which were yielding huge profits. The hon. Member Sri H. B. Ari Gowder said that the profits should be ploughed back into the industry. Where is that ploughing back? It is all beyond the seas and not here. I am glad that the Central Government are taking some steps to provide amenities to the plantation workers.

" Coming to the hon. Member from Chettinad, I thought he was still having the student-day mentality when he complained about the length of the Bill. In olden days when we were students, there used to be examination question papers—some with long questions and some with short questions. Generally students think that it is easy to answer short questions. But from experience I can say that it is easy to answer long questions. When the questions were long, we were able to deduce from them a part of the answer. I do not know why the hon. Member is flabbergasted at the number of clauses in the Bill. It is necessary to have a number of clauses when we bring in a new measure. We have to specify the officers who will exercise powers and functions under the Act, the Appellate Tribunal and so on. Even with so many clauses, the Leader of the Opposition pointed out several lacunae. A new measure has necessarily to be elaborate. He need not be alarmed at the number of pages and clauses. If he reads the Bill, he will find that it is easy to understand and not at all difficult.

" Then, the objection that was raised by the hon. Member from Chettinad was met by the Leader of the Opposition. The

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arguments on the capitalist's side were met by arguments on the Communist's side and so I need not interfere in that warfare.

"One hon. Member said that there was double taxation. Yes, to some extent there is double taxation. It is not on the whole amount. We are giving rebate for one-sixth. Whatever has to be corrected will be done at the Select Committee stage, and I am saying this generally and not with reference to this particular matter. The lacunae pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition also must be remedied at the Select Committee stage. The Leader of the Opposition need not be afraid that it will be watered down much.

"An hon. Member from South Kanara referred to the rules. He said that the rules must be known beforehand and that the entire power of rule-making should not be left with the Government. I may assure the hon. Member that the rules will be published and we may take into consideration any suggestions that may be received. The rules framed under certain Acts are placed on the table of the House. Here also it may be so.

"Then reference was made to penalties. The hon. Member must have known that even the courts do not impose very heavy fines in the initial stages. They levy only a small fine in the beginning and only after the lapse of some time, they impose heavy fines. Here also, because the Act resulting from this Bill is a new one, heavy penalties will not be levied all of a sudden.

"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the income derived by the foreign companies and others and said that the housing conditions of the labourers must be improved. That is the idea of the Government also. Whatever could be done indirectly through the Labour department and through legislation by the Central Government will be done and this general income that will be derived will be useful for the general exchequer as well as for improving the condition of plantations, like improvement of roads. 4-50 p.m.

"The Select Committee will take into account all the details that were mentioned in the course of the debate. I need not go into each and every one of them. For instance, the hon. Member Sri Narayana Kurup and others raised some points. I need not reply to all of them now. All shades of opinion are represented in the Select Committee. Even the hon. Member Sri Ari Gowder finds a place on the Select Committee. There are also other hon. Members on the Committee. So, their view-points will be listened to very carefully and if reasonable, they will be accepted and if unreasonable, they will be lost. Therefore, hon. Members need not be afraid that the Bill will not be looked into carefully and that whatever is necessary will not be done. The Bill reflects only the general plan and any adjustments or amendments that may be found necessary will be made. With these few words, I

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request that hon. Members may pass the motion for referring this Bill to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
,, C. Subramaniam,
Sri K. Rajaram.
,, L. C. Pais,
,, K. H. Bomman,
,, A. S. Subbaraj,
,, N. Mahalingam,
,, S. Kandasami Gounder,
,, K. M. Seethi Sahib,
,, H. B, Ari Gowder,
Dr. K. B. Menon,
Sri M. P. Subramanyan,
,, S. Deivasigamany,
,, M. Kalyanasundram and
,, C. H. Kanaran. ''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' The question is—

' That the Madras Plantations Agricultural Income-tax Bill, 1954, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker,
,, C. Subramaniam,
Sri K. Rajaram,
,, L. C. Pais,
,, K. H. Bomman,
,, A. S. Subbaraj,
,, N. Mahalingam,
,, S. Kandasami Gounder,
,, K. M. Seethi Sahib,
,, H. B. Ari Gowder,
Dr. K. B. Menon,
Sri M. P. Subramanyam,
,, S. Deivasigamany,
,, M. Kalyanasundram and
,, C. H. Kanaran.''

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—'' I appoint the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker to be the Chairman of the Select Committee.

'' The half-hour debate on the acquisition of house-sites for Harijans in Malabar will commence now.''

IV.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE *RE* ACQUISITION OF HOUSE-SITES FOR HARIJANS IN MALABAR.

MR. SPEAKER :—'' I shall allow the hon. Member, Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, 10 minutes, Sri A. Ratnam, 5 minutes, Sri Narayana Kurup, 5 minutes and the Hon. Minister, 10 minutes.''

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* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the homeless and poor Harijans of Malabar, let me, first of all express my thanks for allowing a half-hour debate on this subject. The question whether 15 cents of land can be granted as house-site to each Harijan family in Malabar has become very important and prominent nowadays. At the outset, let me submit that there are some 80,000 Harijan families in Malabar consisting of 5 to 5½ lakhs of members, the majority of whom have no house-sites of their own. About 25 per cent of the Harijan members of these 80,000 families are not at all having houses to live in. They live in the verandahs of some shops or in public places like pavements.

" Another most important thing is this : Traditionally, the Harijan families of Malabar have been living in some houses for the last several centuries. But after the passing of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, some hundreds of such Harijan families have been compulsorily evicted from their homesteads. I hope the Hon. the Minister for Harijan Welfare would have recently received some representations in this regard from the Cannanore Municipality itself. One Umbichi, a Harijan woman, and one Appa, an old Harijan, who were living in their own houses were compulsorily evicted and when they complained to the authorities concerned, one fine morning a month back the janmi with some goondas came there and completely demolished the two houses. They are now in the streets. Another instance about which I myself have written a letter to the Hon. Minister is that of one Marathan of Polacheri village who did not vote for a particular candidate of a Moplah landlord. The reason why I am saying all these things is this : Because the Harijans have no houses of their own, because they have no house-sites of their own, they are compelled even to sell their right to hold their own opinions and freedom to vote. It will not be an exaggeration if I say that in certain rural parts—I request I may be excused when I place before you a matter of fact—even the chastity of Harijan women is not at all respected by these people.

" In 1949, the Government passed an order in which it was stated that some 5 cents of land would be allotted to each Harijan family. But as a result of representations made by various political parties as well as Harijan Welfare Associations, they amended it in 1951 and stated that every Harijan family would be given some 15 cents of land as house-site. As far as my information goes, so far no Harijan family has been given a house-site. Such being the case, I do not know what benefit is there in merely passing an order. It is high time that the Government should see that house-sites are granted to these people. In this connection, I have to make clear one point. The Hon. Minister as well as some other hon. Members is under the impression that after the passing of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, the ulkudidars, that is, the people who live in huts constructed either by themselves or by the landlords, have got some permanency.

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That is not so. I have got so many examples to cite where under compulsion Harijans are made to sign documents in which it is stated that they are given those houses on rent. If they are given on houses a rental basis, the uikudi right is not applicable to those people. There are such cases in Cannanore, Kattampalli, Narath, Kolacheri and other places. It is no exaggeration to say that some Harijan families in the interior have no houses at all. They are in the streets. For example, Kanhathi, Panchu and Narayanan were driven away from their house in Narath by the landlords and their goondas. Representations have been made to the Government, the Collector and the Harijan Welfare Department, but no action has been taken so far. One day when the Collector, Sri Prasad, visited the place on some other business, the matter was represented to him. He wanted to negotiate with the landlord and settle the matter. But, unfortunately, the landlord did not yield and as a result, even to-day, they have not got one house-site.

" Sir, it is stated that when cases are filed against the Harijans the Government will provide legal assistance. But in actual practice, no legal assistance is given to any Harijan. This is the position in Malabar.

" Mention has been made about the leasing of cultivable lands to landless poor people in Malabar. The case of Malabar is very peculiar. It is not like Tamilnad or Karnataka where the Government have got enough waste lands to be distributed among the Harijans and other poor landless people. In Malabar, major portion of the waste lands belongs to private landlords. In the Malabar Tenancy Act, there is a provision that the Government can take these lands and distribute them to the needy people provided the landlords say that they do not want to cultivate those lands themselves. Nowadays, no landlord is going to say that he does not want to cultivate the land himself.

" After the passing of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, most of the landlords like the Kalliat Nambiar, Kunhimayan Hajee, Chirakkal Raja and others have leased thousands of acres of land in favour of their sons, nephews and other relatives. So, on record you cannot find that those big landlords have so many acres of land in their possession. The Government must come forward to take possession of such lands and distribute them to the thousands of homeless people. Apart from this, the Government must also give some financial help to these poor people to construct houses on such lands. The Government must take immediate action in this matter and see that the lot of these thousands of poor people is improved."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of granting house-sites to Harijans in Malabar is one of great importance and urgency and in the name of social justice, I say that no delay should be permitted in this matter. From time immemorial, these Harijans were living in homes and huts over which they had no right with the consequent economic subjection

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and detriment to their personal liberties. There is a false sense of security as was evidenced by the answer given by the Hon. Minister on this question in which he said that with the passing of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, this problem had ceased 5 p.m. to be of urgent importance. That it is not so is quite evident. Because, a Harijan may be in possession of a hut for ten or twenty years, but still he will have no document to prove this. Even his neighbours will not come forward to give evidence in his favour. According to the provision relating to the restricted security against eviction, a Harijan has to prove that he was in occupation of a particular house-site for a period of twelve months. It is not possible for him to prove this as there is no document in his favour. He does not pay any revenue, he does not pay any rent and it is a fact that he simply lives in gardens and compounds of other people and work for them for half wages with all other attendant disabilities. Harijans in Malabar come to 9 per cent of the population and they were about 8½ per cent of the Harijans in the composite State. In the composite State, about a lakh of house-sites, half by assignment and half by acquisition, were granted to Harijans. It is indeed a great pity that in Malabar not one house-site has been granted to them so far. This question has been raised on the floor of the House many a time. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to one particular instance. There is a colony called the Pokkanah Kannu Nayadi Colony which is recognized by the Government. Lands were ordered to be acquired for this colony, when the Director of Harijan Welfare came there six years ago. Till this date, the Government have not been able to acquire the required few acres of land for the benefit of these unfortunate poor people. I realize that there is not a large extent of waste lands in Malabar as in other parts of the State and the tenancy conditions in Malabar are entirely different. But that does not mean that there should be such criminal negligence on the part of the Government. The defect is mainly in the working of the Revenue Department. The departmental people say that they have no staff to attend to this matter. The Collector of Malabar and other Collectors have been writing to the Government that unless special staff is sanctioned for acquiring house-sites for Harijans, it is impossible for them to move in the matter. Assurances were given by the present Hon. Minister and also by the previous Hon. Minister that this matter would be urgently attended to. I am sorry to say that not a little finger has been moved in the matter until now. I wish to tell the Hon. Minister for Harijan Welfare that the Tenancy Act has not at all put an end to this problem. On the other hand, the seriousness of the problem has been enhanced. Landlords have been ejecting the poor Harijans by force and under compulsion. When such big landlords go to Court, the poor Harijans are not able to defend themselves. As narrated by the previous speaker, the Harijans are put to a lot of difficulties and hardships. It is impossible for them to adduce evidence. I regret to say that the attitude of the District Harijan Welfare Officers and the Police officials has always been not one of sympathy towards the poor.

Harijans. With these words, I once again request the Hon. Minister to kindly look into this matter immediately and sanction adequate separate staff to attend to this matter of acquisition of house-sites for Harijans.''

5-7 p.m. **Sri A. Ratnam** :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீட்டு மனை கொடுப்பதற்காக 1947-48-ம் ஆண்டில் மாகாண வாரியாக ஒரு குழு நியமிக்கப்பட்டு, இந்தத் தமிழகத்திலே வாழும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு மூன்று செண்டு நிலமும், குறிப்பாக மலையாள ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு 15 செண்டு நிலமும் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சிபாரிசு செய்யப்பட்டது. இது அரசாங்கத்தாரால் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட விஷயமாகும். ஆனால், சென்ற ஐந்தாண்டுகளாக என்ன நடந்திருக்கிறதென்று பார்க்கும்போது, மலபாரிலுள்ள ஹரி ஜனங்களாகிய தீயர்கள் என்று சொல்லப்பட்ட அந்த சமூகத்திற்கு ஒரு செண்டு நிலம்கூட இன்னும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால் அது பரிதாபத்துக்குரிய விஷயம் ; யோசிக்கப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம் ; இன்னும் நடக்கவேண்டியவைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டிய விஷயமாகும். மலபாரில் என் ஐந்து வருஷ காலமாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஒரு செண்டு நிலம்கூட கொடுக்கப்படவில்லையென்றால், அங்கே நிலம் கிடையாது என்ற காரணத்தினால் அல்ல. அவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு மனை வழங்குவதற்கு புரம்போக்கு இருந்தாலும்கூட நகரங்களிலுள்ள நகர சபைகளும், கிராமங்களிலுள்ள பஞ்சாயத்துக்களும் அங்குள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு வசதி செய்து தரப்போகிறோமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, அதேசமயத்தில் நிலங்களை அவர்களே அபகரித்துக்கொண்டு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு இதுவரை எந்தவிதமான வசதியையும் செய்துதராமல் ஏமாற்றிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் இலாகாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்ப்போமானால், அங்கே ஹரிஜன டைரக்டரோ அல்லது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளோ மலபார் கலெக்டரைக் கேட்பதற்குக்கூட வழியில்லாமல் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கெனவேயிருந்த மலபார் கலெக்டர் மாற்றப்பட்டு இப்பொழுது வேறொரு கலெக்டர் வருகிறார். வேறொரு கலெக்டர் வருகிற இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலாவது மலபாரிலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கும் நிலம் வழங்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றுதான் இந்தப் பிரச்னை இப்பொழுது எழுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிலங்கள் இருந்தாலும் கொடுக்கப்படுவது கிடையாது. புரம்போக்கு நிலம் இருந்தாலும் வீட்டு மனைக்கோ, உழுது பயிரிடுவதற்கோ தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. தனிப்பட்டவர்களுடைய மனைகளில் வாழும் மக்கள், அவர்களிடம் அடிமைகளாக வேலை செய்துகொண்டு இருக்கும் வரையில்தான் அந்த நிலத்தில் குடியிருக்கமுடியும். தன்னுடைய சுதந்திரத்தையும், சுயமரியாதையையும் விட்டுக்கொடுத்து, அடிமையாய் இருக்கிறவரையில் அவன் அந்த நிலத்தில் குடியிருக்கமுடியும். தன்மான உணர்ச்சியோ, சுதந்திர உணர்ச்சியோ, அவனிடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டு, முன்னேற்றமடையவேண்டுமென்று அவன் எண்ணும்போது, அவன் விரட்டியடிக்கப்படுகிறான். உண்ண உணவு இல்லை. இருப்பதற்கு எட்டு அடி நிலம்கூட தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு கிடையாது இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில். ஆனால், ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தில் இவர்களுக்கென 13 லட்ச ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டு, புரம்போக்கு நிலம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட, தனி நபர்களுடைய நிலத்தை வாங்கிக்கொடுக்க முன் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.
5-10 p.m. திருவாங்கூர், கொச்சியில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், நான் அங்கு சென்று பார்த்திருக்கிறேன், அங்கெல்லாம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு நிலங்கள் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லையே தவிர, அங்கு வாழும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு முக்கியமாக கல்வி அறிவு ஊட்டப்பட்டு பீ.எ., எம்.எ. தேறி அறிவில் உச்ச நிலையை அடைய உதவி செய்கிறார்கள். இங்கோ தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு தொல்லை தருவது கொஞ்சநஞ்சமல்ல. புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை வழங்கவேண்டுமென்றால் கலெக்டர்களின் அனுமதி வேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அதுதான் சீக்கிரம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதை ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் டைரக்டரோ அல்லது ஆட்சியாளரோ சரியாக கவனிப்பது கிடையாது. ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் ஆபீசருக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் உரிமை மிகவும் சொற்பம். அவர் இதில்

9th August 1954] [Sri A. Ratnam]

தலையிடுவதற்கில்லை. மலபார் கலெக்டரும், மதுரை கலெக்டரும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு தொல்லைக் கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு சங்கடமும், சதியும் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அங்கே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சரியாக நிலங்கள் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் சரியாக விநியோகிக்கப்படுவதும் கிடையாது. ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் டைரக்டர், கலக்டரைக் கேட்க தனக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லுகிறார். கலெக்டர் மீது கவனம் செலுத்த அரசாங்கத்திற்குத்தான் உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார். உதாரணமாக 'எந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டு உத்திரவின்படி நீர் என்னை மேற்பார்வை செய்யச் சொல்கிறீர்கள் ? உங்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் கிடையாது' என்று மதுரைக் கலெக்டரும், மலபார் கலெக்டரும் ஹரிஜன வெல்பார் டைரக்டருக்கு எழுதியிருப்பதாக நான் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். மேலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்காக நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள், தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களை தொல்லை செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். பொதுவாக ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் ஆபீசர்கள் ஏதோ பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை பராமரிப்பதும், உணவுப்பொருள்களைக் கண்காணிப்பதுமாகயிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீட்டு மனைகள் அளிப்பதற்கோ அல்லது நிலங்கள் அளிப்பதற்கோ இந்த ஆபீசர்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை. தாசில்தாருக்கு மனுச்செய்துக்கொண்டு அவர் பின்னாலேயே ஹரிஜனங்கள் திரியவேண்டியவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரியாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் தயவையும் கோரவேண்டியவர்களாயிருக்கிறார்கள். கடைசியாக இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் லஞ்சமும், மாமூலும் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதமாக, மிகவும் மோசமாக லஞ்சமும் மாமூலும் வாங்கிக்கொண்டுத் தான் ஒவ்வொருகாரியமும் நடத்துகிறார்கள். லஞ்சம் கொடுத்தால்தான் இந்த ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய மனுக்களைச் சிபார்சு செய்கிறார்கள்."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, the hon. Member is casting unnecessary aspersions on the officers who are not here to defend themselves. I would request him not to do so. "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let not the hon Member make vague allegations. If he could substantiate them, they may be brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister. "

SRI A. RATNAM :—" நான் சொல்லுவதெல்லாம் எந்தக்காரணத்திற்காக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், சதிசெய்யப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதுதானே தவிர ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஆபீசரைப்பற்றி நான் பேசவில்லை. இந்த ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் ஆபீசருக்கு அதிக உரிமை அளிக்கப்படாததினால், இவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் செய்ய முடிவதில்லை. ஆதலால் இந்த ஆபீசர்களுக்கு அதிக உரிமை அளிக்கும்படியாக அரசாங்கத்தாரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் அரசியலிலும், சமுதாயத்துறையிலும் மிகவும் தாழ்ந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் பல குடும்பங்கள் வீடுகள் இன்றி தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இவர்களுடைய குறைகளை ஆட்சியாளர் அலட்சியப்படுத்தலாகாது."

(Mr. Speaker sounded the gong and the Member resumed his seat.)

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, I will not deal with the speech of the hon. Member who spoke last, as he has not been confining himself to Malabar—the subject-matter of the debate—but he has been referring to the general question of eviction of Harijans, acquisition of house-sites for them and lands

for their cultivation. So far as the hon. Members from Malabar are concerned, the hon. Member, Sri Kurup said that the authorities there have not been doing their duties properly and that no effort has been made by the Government to acquire lands for the Harijans. I should like to say that in Ottapalam itself, I have information that some poramboke lands were shown to them for occupation, but that they refused to occupy them. In other cases also, I do not believe and strongly refute the statement that large scale evictions have taken place in Malabar. The reports from the Collector of Malabar shows that there are only 300 cases of land acquisition which were considered really urgent. I can say without fear of contradiction that except in stray cases here and there, no Harijan family has been thrown out of its residence and no one left without shelter.

" Sir, the situation in Malabar is peculiar . . ."

Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" I can tell the Hon. Minister that in one firka six families of Harijans were evicted and they were left practically without any house to live in."

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Anyhow, the official report says that there are 300 families to be provided for. Sir, it is not possible for the Government to find out how many families are homeless and the only way of getting these figures is by asking the Revenue Department officials to investigate into the matter and prepare records; that has been done and based on such statistics only I say that there are 300 families who have got to be provided with house-sites.

" Sir, unlike in Tamil Nad, in Malabar, we have a peculiar system and therefore instead of giving 5 cents of land each, we have granted 15 cents. Until the Malabar Tenancy Act was passed and came into operation, really—I agree with the hon. Members from Malabar—no attempt was made in this direction. Before that if no serious attempt was made it was not because of any lack of interest or exertion on the part of the Government, but because of the peculiar circumstances that were prevailing in Malabar and because of the non co-operation of the caste Hindus.

" Coming to the hon. Member who referred to the chastity of Harijans, I should like to ask him whether he would not admit that so far as chastity was concerned, the case of other communities, whatever community it be, was not beyond question. No useful purpose will be served by the hon. Member referring to one or two exceptional cases and it is not graceful on his part to cast aspersions upon a particular community. I strongly condemn it, Sir."

Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" On a point of order, Sir."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Let me hear the point of order."

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* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister for Harijan Welfare is cruel to me, for he is misrepresenting my statement. What I submitted was because the Harijans were poor and because they had no houses of their own, they were compelled by the landlords to quit even at the cost of their chastity. It was the houseless state of the Harijans and the attendant difficulties to which I was referring. I did not cast any aspersion on their character, but it was said just to emphasize the fact that unless and until they had houses of their own to live in, they could not have a safe life. I know very well that Harijan women as well as others have fought against those who wanted to molest them. I never meant any insult to either the Harijan community or any other community. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister not to make such a misrepresentation of my speech."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, I only said that it would have been graceful on the part of the hon. Member if he had not mentioned about chastity.

" Sir, so far as Malabar is concerned, some years ago Swami Vivekananda said that it was a ' place for lunatics to live in '. After thirty years, a great change has come upon Malabar. It is not due entirely to the efforts of the Government but due to a very great extent to the change of heart on the part of the people of Malabar. Therefore, any effort on the part of the Government alone will not be sufficient unless people also, irrespective of caste or creed co-operate in removing the difficulties of Harijans and solving their problems. I know there was a time when not only untouchability, but even unseeability and unapproachability obtained in Malabar. While I congratulate the people on their achievement in this respect, I want them not to forget what the Government have done in the last 15 years and what men like Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Narayana Guru have done." 5-20 p.m.

* SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" On a point of order, Sir, this debate is meant for getting certain information from the Hon. the Minister, that is, whether he will try to give or lease out lands to Harijans and if so, whether it will be done under the same Act as was passed last year or by some other method. He is not giving a straight answer. Let him answer this question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is no point of order."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" At the time of issue of orders, the rent settlement staff for fixing fair rent under the Malabar Tenancy Act was appointed. As it would not be possible to find out who were all houseless and who all had no legal right to the existing house-sites until a record of rights was prepared by the rent settlement authorities, the implementation of the scheme for the provision of house-sites for the Harijans was postponed. Thereafter, the Government issued orders suspending rent settlement operations under the Malabar Tenancy Act and

disbanded the staff employed for the purpose pending further amendment of the Act. According to the amendment proposed, there was no need for preparing a record of rights or for the employment of the rent settlement staff. But as suggested by Mr. Kurup and as I committed myself on behalf of the Government some time ago, we have strengthened the staff and they will be very helpful in expediting the work relating to the acquisition of house-sites. As I said except 300 families, there are no families to be provided with house-sites, according to the basis I have just now enumerated. Of course, there are a few stray cases of eviction and they are being looked into.

"There is also another difficulty in implementing the scheme in Malabar unlike in Tamil Nad. In Malabar acquisition has to be made for each individual separately and not for a batch of cases. This is a difficulty which we face in Malabar. I do not want to explain the system of kudiyiruppu as there seems to be a lot of misunderstanding about it. Further, the Malabar Tenancy Act as amended by the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act of 1954, confers fixity of tenure on tenants of kudiyiruppus, that is homesteads, with the right of purchase after ten years' continuous occupation."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"The Hon. the Minister has not understood the problem. The huts in which Harijans live are not kudiyiruppus. For being a kudiyiruppu, a Harijan must have the right of kudiyiruppu as well as on the property. But we refer to what are called ulkudis. In the Malabar Tenancy Act, only a qualified fixity is given. That is, if an ulkudi-holder has been in continuous possession of the property for twelve months, he will not be evicted unless an alternative site is given to him in the same village. There is no reference to the Harijan problem or the kudiyiruppus here."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"Most of these people who come under 'kudiyiruppu' are Harijans. That is why I referred to it."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—"It is not kudiyiruppu, but ulkudi."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"A large number of them are Harijans and that is why I said such cases were a few in number. Acquisition proceedings are being instituted in favour of Harijans. All that I can now say is that the Government are earnest and sincere . . ."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—"Will you give houses to those who have no houses at all?"

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—"I want hon. Members also not to exaggerate things. While I sympathize with the lot of the members of the Harijan community and while I realize that the Government have a duty to perform in this respect, I give the House this assurance that we will consider the question

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of appointing a special officer after getting a report from the Collector. The Government are expecting a report to be submitted within a month or two. After the report becomes available to us, we will think of appointing a special officer to go into the question. Last time, when I visited Malabar, I discussed this question with the Collector, the District Welfare Officer and some other prominent gentlemen. There is a lot to be done. The problem is not so easy of solution as we imagine. I may give this assurance that the Government are sincere, earnest and determined to see that the question of providing house-sites and cultivable lands to Harijans is attended to as early as possible and the work expedited. I hope hon. Members will be satisfied with this assurance."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now adjourn the House to meet at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 11th August 1954."

The House then adjourned.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 1204 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 257 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the amount of subsidy paid in the sale of foodgrains during the years 1951–52 and 1952–53.

Serial number and district. (1)	*Amount paid in 1951–52.* (2)			*Amount paid in 1952–53.* (3)			*Total.* (4)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Anantapur	64,297	13	9	..			64,297	13	9
2 Bellary	1,995	8	0	10,345	1	9	12,340	9	9
3 Chingleput	..			85,616	8	5	85,616	8	5
4 Chittoor	..			..			..		
5 Coimbatore	2,29,185	5	11	3,02,264	13	0	5,31,450	2	11
6 Cuddapah	..			9,697	11	4	9,697	11	4
7 East Godavari ..	..			19,924	11	6	19,924	11	6
8 Guntur	..			..			..		
9 Krishna	..			775	15	10	775	15	10
10 Kurnool	21,689	11	6	..			21,689	11	6
11 Madras	66,656	13	3	1,68,580	1	6	2,35,236	14	9
12 Madurai	1,21,830	3	4	4,76,031	15	1	5,97,862	2	5
13 Malabar	1,24,261	12	10	66,999	15	0	1,91,261	11	10
14 Nellore	886	4	0	..			886	4	0
15 North Arcot	1,13,126	6	8	28,106	12	9	1,41,233	3	5
16 Ramanathapuram ..	..			..			..		
17 Salem	1,96,696	12	9	2,07,454	2	3	4,04,150	15	0
18 South Arcot	207	12	9	11,770	15	8	11,978	12	5
19 South Kanara ..	3,587	14	0	993	13	3	4,581	11	3
20 Srikakulam	..			231	14	10	231	14	10
21 Tanjore	792	4	7	..			792	4	7
22 The Nilgiris	43,803	5	2	28,030	0	3	71,833	5	5
23 Tirunelveli	..			..			..		
24 Tiruchirappalli ..	11,990	14	4	74,951	5	5	86,942	3	9
25 Visakhapatnam ..	..			32,774	13	10	32,774	13	10
26 West Godavari ..	..			..			..		
Total ..	10,00,918	14	10	15,24,550	11	8	25,25,559	10	6

STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the amount paid as bonus for the purchase of foodgrains during the years 1951–53.

Serial number and district. (1)	*Amount.* (2)		
	RS.	A.	P.
1 Tanjore	87,26,861	9	7
2 Malabar	8,56,224	15	1
3 The Nilgiris	11,901	15	11
Total ..	95,94,988	8	7

This statement does not include payments on account of bonus made in Andhra districts.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1206 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 258 supra.]

(a) *The amount received from the Government of India as Madras State quota from the Central Road Fund.*—The allocation to the Composite Madras State from 1929-30 onwards are given below :—

Year. (1)	Amount. (Rupees in lakhs.) (2)
1929-30	14·58
1930-31	13·62
1931-32	13.68
1932-33	13·13
1933-34	14·06
1934-35	14·72
1935-36	16·19
1936-37	19·31
1937-38	21·80
1938-39	22·47
1939-40	23·44
1940-41	20·33
1941-42	16·21
1942-43	12·83
1943-44	7·50
1944-45	7·39
1945-46	25·10
1946-47	18·37
1947-48—	
(i) Pre-partition of India	9·54
(ii) Post-partition period	12·31
1948-49	22·46
1949-50	25·77
1950-51	37·16
1951-52 (Provisional)	56·00
1952-53	49·83
1953-54 (First half)	38·25

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(*b*) *How this amount has been spent or is proposed to be spent with details of allotment of funds, the nature and the estimated cost of each selected work.*—The total number of works sanctioned for each district in the present Madras State and their estimated costs are given below :—

District. (1)		Number of works. (2)	Estimated cost. (3) RS.
1	Malabar	71	55,77,814
2	Madurai	35	29,71,574
3	Chinglepet	26	15,68,111
4	South Arcot	47	29,71,434
5	North Arcot	51	20,88,541
6	Nilgiris	75	7,73,257
7	Coimbatore	33	18,46,224
8	Tiruchirappalli ..	49	18,11,790
9	Tirunelveli	32	12,40,420
10	Tanjore	75	22,53,694
11	Salem	74	15,60,155
12	Ramanathapuram ..	20	22,60,256
13	South Kanara	36	10,02,155

The Government do not consider it necessary to give full particulars of each selected work as the time and labour involved in collecting and printing them will not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

(*c*) *The principle on which works have been selected.*—Expenditure is incurred on works with reference to needs and requirements and relative degree of urgency thereof.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1207 asked by Sri K. V. Ramaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 258 supra.]

Taluk.	Number of loan applications received from ryots during the year 1953.	Number of applications sanctioned.	Total amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
Hosur	90	18	7,300
Krishnagiri ..	553	202	69,100
Dharmapuri ..	259	68	33,340
Omalur	360	88	51,200
Salem ..	1,311	207	1,16,950
Harur	366	73	31,900
Namakkal ..	222	60	30,400
Attur	193	58	22,400
Tiruchengode ..	219	68	36,100
Rasipur	402	93	72,200
Total ..	3,975	935	4,70,890

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1212 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 261 supra.]

	Houses constructed by the Government through the Public Works Department.	Houses constructed with financial aid given by Government. By the City Improvement Trust.	By the Corporation of Madras.	By the Co-operative Housing Societies.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Number of houses constructed by the Government or with the aid of Government in the City of Madras in the year 1952.	66	61*	112	175	414
(b) Amount spent in the construction of houses.	3,94,000	4,16,000	10,79,000	14,65,000	33,54,000
(c) Number of houses occupied by Harijans.	Nil.	3	Nil.	Nil.	3
(d) Number of homeless and Non-Gazetted Officers families occupying the houses—					
(1) Homeless †	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(2) Non-Gazetted Officers' families.	66	22	3	33	124

* Includes 13 hutments for poor class people.

† Those who occupied the houses must be presumed to have been without houses. None of the occupants was homeless in the sense that they were platform or pavement dwellers.

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Appendix V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 169 asked by Sri A. Ratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 264 supra.]

List of Irrigation Schemes in South Arcot district and the stage of each scheme.

		Stage.
1	Excavating supply channel from Gomuki to Pasungayamangalam tank to augment supply in Kallakurichi taluk.	Work completed.
2	Constructing anicut across Gadilam in Puthanandal village in Tirukkoyilur taluk.	Work in progress.
3	Special repairs to Mattigai tank and supply channel.	Do.
4	Special repairs to Vengur Sitteri, Tirukkoyilur taluk.	Work completed.
5	Special repairs to Koraikarandal tank in Kallakurichi taluk.	Work in progress.
6	Special repairs to Thindanandal tank in Kallakurichi taluk.	Do.
7	Restoring Thirukananyur tank in Kallakurichi talk.	Do.
8	Syecial repairs to Nallimalai eri in Gingee taluk.	Do.
9	Special repairs to Senjipettai in Gingee taluk.	Do.
10	Special repairs to Devanur Agraharam eri in Gingee taluk.	Do.
11	Special repairs and improvements to Ottai eri in Tindivanam taluk.	Do.
12	Special repairs to Pandipallam Peria eri and Sitteri in Gingee taluk.	Do.
13	Special repairs to Pillur tank in Vriddhachalam.	Do.
14	Special repairs to Mandagapattu tank in Villupuram taluk.	Do.
15	Chellampatti tank	Just sanctioned.
16	Tyagi large tank	Do.
17	Mnttiam tank	Work just started.
18	Arasangudi tank	Do.
19	Malingaimedi tank	Do.
20	Mangalur tank	Just sanctioned.
21	Pandarakottai tank	Do.

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	Stage.
22 Neerperuthagaram tank	Just sanctioned.
23 Puthagaram tank	Sanctioned.
24 Kilsevur tank	Under execution.
25 Attipakkam eri	Do.
26 Vellimodu eri	Do.
27 Senjikothamangalam tank	Do.
28 Pilrambattu tank	Do.
29 Oduvankuppam tank	Do.
30 Semmedu tank	Sanctioned.
31 Gangavaram Peria eri	Estimates under scrutiny.
32 Thindur Peria eri	Do.
33 Jambhodhi Peria eri	Do.
34 Pennagar Peria eri and Puthan thangal.	Do.
35 Malavan thangal	Do.
36 Madampundi tank	Do.
37 Sukkirapuram Peria agaram eri	Do.
38 Mesevur Peria eri	Do.
39 Edambady eri	Do.
40 Kalaiyur eri	Do.
41 Kandamanallur Peria eri	Do.
42 Neerperuthagaram Peria eri	Do.
Tindivanam taluk—	
43 Sengiampakkam tank	Estimates under scrutiny.
44 Kambur tank	Do.
45 Siruvadi Peria eri	Do.
46 Venmaniyathur eri	Do.
47 Kattalai tank	Do.
48 Paraperi of Adavalli Kootham	Do.
49 Epakkam tank	Do.
50 Tiruchitrambalam tank	Do.
51 Salai tank	Do.
Villupuram taluk—	
52 Nandivady tank	Estimates under scrutiny.
53 Nemur tank	Do.
54 Vedampatti Ayyana Koil eri and Sitteri.	Do.

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		Stage.
Villupuram taluk—cont.		
55	Elusembur Peria eri, Papan thangal and Paliyan thangal.	Estimates under scrutiny.
56	Modivimangalam Ponneri	Do.
57	Valapattu thangal	Do.
58	Kuthampoody tank 2 (T)	Do.
Cuddalore taluk—		
59	Ranganathapuram Kottakarai eri ..	Estimates under scrutiny.
60	Alagaperumalkuppam thangal ..	Do.
61	Ulundampattu tank	Do.
Chidambaram taluk—		
62	Sanganeri of Kollai village ..	Estimates under scrutiny.
Kallakurichi taluk—		
63	Konganeri of Kilpadi village ..	Estimates under scrutiny.
64	Mankuttai eri of Palayasiravanyur village.	Do.
Vriddhachalam taluk—		
65	Siruppakam tank	Estimates under scrutiny.
66	Nedungulam tank	Do.
67	Pallakollai peria eri	Do.
68	Mannambadi tank	Do.
Tirukkoyilur taluk—		
69	Sendamangalam tank	Estimates under scrutiny.
70	Kiliyur tank	Do.
71	Madampundi tank	Do.
72	Memalur tank, anicut and supply channel.	Do.
73	Kovvanur Konaleri	Do.
74	Thanigulampattu peria eri and Sitteri I (T)	Do.
75	Vannagapadi tank	Do.
76	Modungal tank	Do.
77	Andikuzhi kallamedu tank ..	Do.
78	Pugapatti tank	Do.
79	Pilrambattu Sitteri	Do.
80	Tambai tank and supply channel ..	Being taken up for investigation.

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		Stage.
Tirukkoyilur taluk—*cont.*		
81	Nannavaram tank	Being taken up for investigation.
82	Arumbalavadi tank	Do.
83	Odayanandal jamberi	Do.
Villupuram taluk—		
84	Esalam eri	Being taken up for investigation.
85	Sooraputtu odai	Do.
86	Sinivalai Sitteri	Do.
87	Asur Vanakkambadi tank	Do.
88	Arasaluparam thangal	Do.
Gingee taluk—		
89	Sirivilangam Kadambur Hissa eri ..	Being taken up for investigation.
90	Kavarai Peria eri	Do.
91	Thamanur eri	Do.
92	Palavalam Peria eri and Sitteri ..	Do.
93	Chinnanolambi eri	Do.
94	Minamur Peria eri	Do.
95	Kattu Sithamur	Do.
Cuddalore taluk—		
96	Akkadavalli Thavadayal odai ..	Being taken up for investigation.
97	Arukkambattu Sedapalayam eri and anicut channel.	Do.
98	Illavanarampattu Thadampalam eri.	Do.
99	Kavariapattu Peria eri	Do.
100	Korannapattu Pillayar eri ..	Do.
101	Vadakuttu Penlichakulam eri ..	Do.
Tindivanam taluk—		
102	Vilangambady Sitteri	Being taken up for investigation.
103	Ammanampakkam Peria eri	Do.
104	Vadakalavai Peria eri and Sitteri ..	Do.
105	Andapattu eri	Do.
106	Nadaperikuppam tank	Do.
107	Senyamedu Hissa tank	Do.
108	Thollanur eri	Do.
109	Pandadu tank	Do.
110	Nagalpakkam eri	Do.

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	Stage.
Tindivanam taluk—*cont.*	
111 Urani eri	Being taken up for investigation.
112 Kovadi tank	Do.
113 Kambur Pumbai eri	Do.
Kallakurichi taluk—	
114 Arkuvadi anicut and channel	Being taken up for investigation.
115 Jambodai tank	Do.
116 Varagavady large tank	Do.
117 Thollapady anicut tank	Do.
118 Tiruvavangam anicut tank	Do.
119 Sripadanallur anicut tank	Do.
120 Tharadipattu anicut tank	Do.
121 Paramanatham anicut tank	Do.
122 Iriyoor anicut tank	Do.
123 Perumangalam tank	Do.
124 Thonporparappu Hissa tank	Do.
125 Ramarajapuram anicut channel ..	Do.
126 Lakkirayakkampatti anicut channel and tank.	Do.
127 Noorolai tank	Do.
128 Koonthalur tank	Do.
129 Augmenting supply to eight tanks from Vadakkanandal anicut.	Under execution.
130 Constructing dam across Kaludur odai.	Do.
131 Providing irrigation facilities to Andarmullipallam, etc., villages from Perumal tank.	Do.
132 Extending irrigation to Kalladikuttai, etc., villages of Chidambaram taluk and Kattagaram village of Udayarpalayam.	Do.
133 Providing irrigation facilities to lands in Mutlur villages of Chidambaram taluk.	Do.
134 Providing irrigation facilities to lands in Korukkavadi and Lakshmanapuram, etc., villages of Vriddhachalam taluk.	Do.
135 Providing irrigation facilities to 185 acres in Veyyalur Vadappakkam village from Veeranam tank.	Sanctioned.

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		Stage.
Kallakurichi taluk—*cont.*		
136	Providing irrigation facilities in Miralur and Manjakollai villages of Chidambaram taluk.	Sanctioned.
137	Providing irrigation facilities to Kothandavilagam and Kumaragudi villages from Veeranam tank.	Scheme under examination.
138	Sevalapuri Reservoir Project across Sankaraparani or Varahanadhi.	Do.
139	Veedur Reservoir Project across Varahanadhi.	Do.
140	Gomukhi Reservoir Scheme	Do.
141	Manimuthar Reservoir Scheme ..	Do.
142	Provision of irrigation facilities to lands in Kurungudi village from Vadavar.	Scheme completed.
143	Improvements to Karungalur drain ..	Do.
144	Provision of irrigation facilities to lands in Kilavadinatham and Vatharayanthittu villages from Vellar Rajan channel.	Do.
145	Provision of irrigation facilities to lands in Sirupalayur village.	Do.
146	Providing irrigation facilities to lands in Kudikadu village from Veeranam tank.	Do.
147	Provision of irrigation facilities to dry lands in Allur, Budangudi, Sathamangalam and Paradur villages from Veeranam tank.	Do.
148	Irrigation facilities to Ponmanthittu block, hamlet of Kille village from Khan Sahib's canal.	Do.
149	Constructing an anicut across Thampettai odai.	Do.
150	Construction of an anicut across Ponniar near Ellis choultry.	Do.
151	Irrigation facilities to lands in Vakkur and Kappiampuliyur villages.	Do.
152	Improvements and repairs to Nandan channel feeding Panamalai Hissa tank.	Do.
153	Improvements to Gudalur sitteri ..	Do.
154	Improvements to Kilianur large tank.	Do.
155	Improvements to Arpakkam tank ..	Do.
156	Improvements to Kunjimangalam ..	Do.

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Stage.

Kallakurichi taluk—*cont*.

	Stage.
157 Improvements to Velur Pudukuppam Hissa tank.	Scheme completed.
158 Reclamation of Kaliveli swamp ..	Do.
159 Improvements to Satyamangalam large and small tanks.	Do.
160 Excavating a supply channel from T. Malavarayanur thangal.	Do.
161 Excavation of a right side channel from Vadakkanandal anicut.	Do.
162 Construction of a head sluice to Pootai tank supply channel.	Do.
163 Restoration of Konur tank	Do.
164 Provision of irrigation facilities to Vettathur from Veeranam tank.	Do.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 172 asked by Sri M. Narayanan Nambiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 266 supra.]

Statement I.

Taluk.	*Number of applications received.*	*Number of applicants to whom loans were granted.*	*Number of applications rejected.*	*Remarks*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coondapur ..	57	38	19	18 applications were rejected for want of sufficient security and one for being not bona fide.
Udipi	92	80	9	3 applications were rejected as they have been withdrawn by the applicants, 1 for insufficient security and 5 for being not bona fide ; 3 were disposed of during 1953-54.
Karkal ..	118	81	28	5 applications were rejected for want of sufficient security, 18 having been withdrawn by the applicants and 5 for being not bona fide. Nine were disposed of during 1953-54.
Puttur ..	130	102	23	20 applications were rejected for want of sufficient security and 3 having been withdrawn. Five were disposed of during 1953-54.

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Taluk.	*Number of applications received.*	*Number of applicants to whom loans were granted.*	*Number of applications rejected*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mangalore ..	**122**	**89**	**20**	**12 applications were rejected for want of sufficient security, 6 having been withdrawn and 2 for being not bona fide. 13 were disposed of during 1953-54.**
Kasargod ..	**116**	**92**	**23**	**14 applications were rejected for want of sufficient security, 5 having been withdrawn, 4 for having no bona fide and was disposed of in 1953-54.**

Statement II.

Name of officers.	*Allotment made.* RS.	A.	P.	
District Agricultural Officer, South Kanara ..	**41,360**	**0**	**0**	
Revenue Divisional Officer, Coondapur ..	**4,000**	**0**	**0**	
Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore ..	**2.000**	**0**	**0**	
Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur ..	**1,850**	**0**	**0**	
Tahsildar, Mangalore ..	**3,000**	**0**	**0**	
Tahsildar, Karkal ..	**6,000**	**0**	**0**	
Tahsildar, Udipi ..	**3,000**	**0**	**0**	
Tahsildar. Coondapur ..	**4,200**	**0**	**0**	
Tahsildar, Kasargod ..	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	
Tahsildar, Puttur ..	**2,000**	**0**	**0**	
Collector's reserve ..	**31,590**	**0**	**0**	
	1,00,000	**0**	**0**	*
Collector's reserve ..	**20,000**	**0**	**0**	†
	1,20,000	**0**	**0**	

*** Under Land Improvement Loans and Agricultural Loans Acts.**

† Under special rules for pump installations.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 177 asked by Sri S. Pakkiriswami Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 268 supra.]

Statement showing the names of tanks repaired in the years 1952 and 1953 in Ponneri taluk and the amount spent on each of them.

Serial number.	*Village number.*	*Name of the tank.*	*Amount spent.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		1952.	RS.
1	..	Alamadhi Pudu Eri	2,100
2	91	Voyal Vairavan Tangal	1,950
3	172	Pakkam Chitteri	900
4	284	Sodulpakkem Pudu Thangal	960
5	247	Solyambedu Aleri	1,950
6	215	Annamalaicheri Chitteri	1,020
7	45	Pulidivakkam Chepaukam Thangal ..	1,375
8	44	Ennore Erpatta Kolam	700
9	44	Ennore Rettai Kolam	1,350
10	44	Ennore Battai Kolam	550
11	44	Aradi Kolam	1,225
12	44	Ennore Vettian Kolam	400
13	326	Peradum Chitteri	465
14	270	Kambakkam Kasim Sahib Thangal ..	200
15	288	Satyavedu Komman Eri..	712
16	288	Satyavedu Hissa Kosavan Kulam .	140
17	233	Tervail Tamarai Eri	325
18	253	Chinna Ittivakkam Tamarai Eri	528
19	322	Thondukuli Tank	930
20	322	Thondukuli Alliba Kolam	700
21	322	Thondukuli Nalla Thannikolam	430
22	284	Sedupakam Errapatham Tangal	150
23	288	Satyavedu Putheri	155
24	284	Sedulpakkam Pullamkolam	325
25	284	Sedulpakkam Kandappachetty Tangal ..	165
26	287	Narasaraja Agraharam Eri	380
27	284	Sedulpakkam Nallachetty Tangal ..	225
28	239	Venguli Tangal	350
29	197	Karumbukuppam Gojalathamman Kolam	260
30	197	Karumbukuppam Siran Eri .. .	650
31	288	Kothamarikuppam large tank	2,530
32	199	Parananbedu tank	2,435
33	..	Nelvey Tamarai Kolam	260
		Total ..	28,795
		1953.	
1	224	Erumaivettipalayam Devan Eri	750
2	178	Medur Krishnan Tangal	1,775
3	42	Vallur Erumaithoddy Tangal . ..	2,225
4	97	Sirupalavakadu Sippon Eri	2,030

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***Statement showing the names of tanks repaired in the years* 1952 *and* 1953 *in Ponneri taluk and the amount spent on each of them*—cont.**

Serial number.	*Village number.*	*Name of tank.*	*Amount spent.*
		1953—*cont.*	RS.
5	97	Siruppalavakadu Aran Eri	1,180
6	44	Ennore Vella Kolam	1,850
7	52	Vellambakkam Tank	2,575
8	52	Vellambakkam Chitteri	800
9	354	Irugolam Angarigunta	700
10	354	Irugolam Vepa Gunta	600
11	68	Panjetti Tangal	800
12	289	Dalavey Agraharam Tank	1,035
13	259	Cheruvi Dassbandan Eri	950
14	129	Arani Nadukuppam Tangal	1,750
15	289	Nemalur Chitteri	1,030
16	92	Kattupalli Erumangulam	280
17	92	Kattupalli Vannan Kolam	525
18	92	Kattupalli Mangolam	450
19	92	Kattupalli Throtangolam	190
20	137	Serpedu Chitteri	800
21	293	Siruvudu Peria Eri..	740
22	1	Alamadhi Kadapperi Tangal	180
23	301	Paleswaram Tank	1,375
24	301	Paleswaram Talakaduvakkam Tangal ..	750
25	283	Pondavakkam Pudu Tangal	3,600
26	259	Cheruvi Ragavan Tangal	160
27	259	Cheruvikuppian Tangal	740
28	228	Mangavaram Pulian Eri	1,320
29	257	Rallakuppam Tank	1,025
30	172	Pakkam Peria Eri	2,575
31	261	Arudur Tank Supply Channel	1,600
32	191	Tandalacheri Etti Eri	420
33	274	Gudalavoipalayam Tank	600
34	235	Thurapallam Tangal	125
35	..	Ambakkam Tank	1,184
36	327	Ambakkam Tangal	1,308
37	326	Madananjeri Tank..	2,386
38	234	Narasingapuram Tank	1,420
39	289	Nemalur Chitteri	559
40	289	Nemalur Thathaler Kandigai Eri ..	890
41	203	Palaya Gummidipoondi Vital Tangal ..	300
			46,462
		Flood repairs.	
42	125	Sevittupanapakkam Tank	825
43	126	Keelameni Tank	1,300
44	120	Peranallur Tank	1,300
45	97	Sirupalaverkadu Sippan Eri	1,300
46	229	Agaram Tank	800
47	210	Kumaranjeri Tank	2,840
48	272	Kodur Jennavari Tangal	325
49	151	Guduvanjeri Hissa Tank	4,300
			12,990

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 182 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 271 supra.]

—	1951.	1952.	1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Number of industrial disputes in the State during the first three years.	6,000	6,542	* (a) 4,851 (b) 1,534
(b) Number of disputes that were referred for adjudication ..	160	111	(a) 77 (b) 24
(c) Number of disputes that were settled—			
(i) by agreement before they were referred for adjudication, and	415	580	576
(ii) by agreement after they were referred for adjudication.	7	6	10
(d) Number of disputes in which awards were given	101	101	(a) 76 (b) 32
(e) Number of awards that were not implemented	7	17	36
(f) Number of complaints received that awards were not implemented.	14	14	25
(g) Number of cases in which the Government took action for non-implementation of awards.	6	2	3
(i) Nature of action taken	Prosecution under Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act.	Prosecution under Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act.	Two prosecutions under Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act. One prosecution under Sections 26 and 31 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

(ii) Result thereof	Admonished in 1 case, fined in 1 case, pending in Court 3 cases and case withdrawn 1.	In one case the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50 in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one month. In the other case, the accused was acquitted by the Subdivisional Magistrate but the Government appealed against this to the High Court, Madras. The High Court held the party guilty and fined Rs. 200.	In two cases, the accused were found guilty and fined and in one case the accused was acquitted.

N.B.—The information given for the three years is for the area comprising the residuary State alone.

* (*a*) For the first nine months.

(*b*) For the three months commencing from 1st October 1953.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 183 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th August 1954, page 271 supra.]

Serial number and name of department. (1)	*Name of adviser.* (2)	*Matters on which advice is sought.* (3)	*Remarks.* (4)
1 Education Department.	Sri G. Ramachandran, Educational Adviser to Government on Elementary Education (appointed in June 1953).	To advise on matters regarding modified scheme of Elementary Education.	Resigned on 3rd April 1954.
2 Department of Industries and Commerce.	Mr. Leslie B. Riggins.	To assist in improving the efficiency of drilling operations for wells for irrigation and other agricultural uses and to teach and train personnel engaged in well drilling operations. (The officer was deputed under the Technical Assistance Scheme by the F.A.O.).	Mr. Leslie B. Riggins, F.A.O. Expert, arrived in Madras on 27th December 1951 and left for Rome on 9th October 1952.
3 Electricity Department.	Sri G. Sundaram, Consulting Engineer (from 14th November 1952 to 10th September 1953).	To assist Government and the Chief Engineer (Electricity) in all important matters connected with the Electricity Department. In addition, he was consulted by the Government, the Chief Engineer (Electricity) and the Chief Construction Engineer (Electricity)— (i) on all important questions of policy relating to the Electricity Department; (ii) on all schemes costing over Rs. 10 lakhs; and (iii) on all orders or contracts exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs.	
4 Agriculture Department.	Sri C. A. Ayyamuthu.	On all matters connected with the Khadi Scheme. He is expected to visit the Government Khadi Centres and examine the working of the scheme with special reference to the quality and design of khadi produced and the method of production and distribution.	The adviser worked in a honorary capacity.